

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

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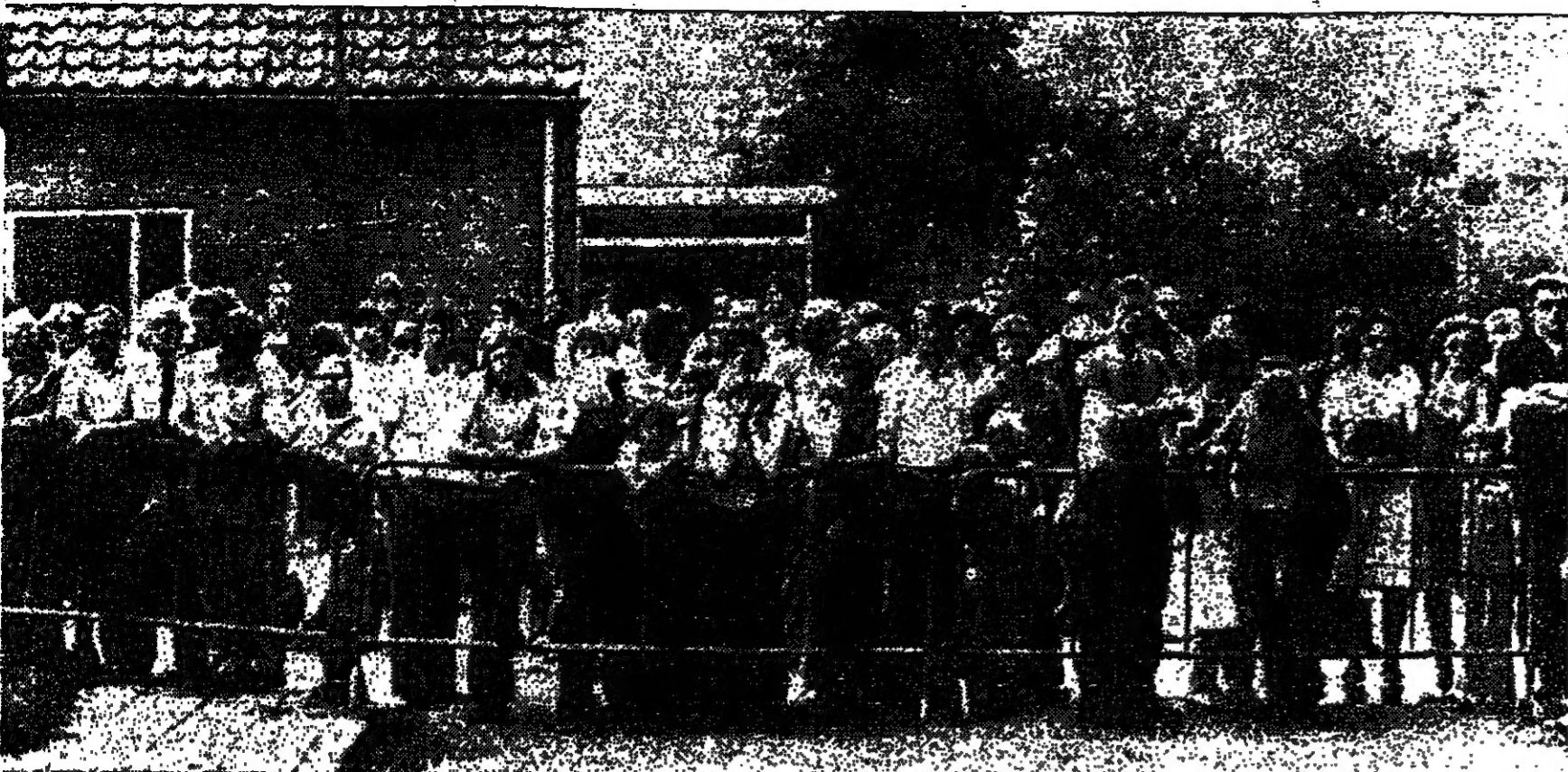
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WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, possible rain, 50-55 (58-60), Tuesday, possible rain, 50-55 (58-60), Wednesday, possible rain, 50-55 (58-60). NEW YORK: Monday, 50-55 (58-60), Tuesday, 50-55 (58-60), Wednesday, 50-55 (58-60).

344

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1977

Established 1887



ers gather outside the metal barriers set up in Bovensmilde to keep them out of the South Moluccan section of the Dutch town.

utch Quelling of Seizures Leaves Racial Tension

ort to Attack on Train, School
Seen as 'Defeat' by Premier

By Murray Seeger

the Netherlands, June 12 (UPI)—A sudden, explosive attack ended the Netherlands' 50th day early yesterday, as a carefully planned by a small elite mili-

government officials unanimously to turn the of the long sieges by two of South Moluccan gun- to the Royal Marines at last-minute efforts at ing were turned down.

end of the marines' at- of the 13 gunmen were well as 3 of the 55 hos- till held in the train Assen and in an elemen- tool to the south. One was wounded, as were tags, one of them crit-

was a most difficult and peration," Justice Minis- van Agt said yester- considering the risks in- two deaths among the "was far from bad."

Minister said that the de- cise force after nearly als of patience, while as 165 hostages were in was made unanimously by sials involved. The ter- had not deliberately any of their hostages.



Andries van Agt, Dutch Minister of Justice at press conference.

calls now serving jail sentences for previous terrorist crimes.

"Think of what the result can be," the psychiatrist said as a closing message.

This veiled warning was apparently as direct as the govern- ment came to telling the terror- ists that the violent attack on their stronghold was likely. They demanded, with 31 South Moluc-

Officials, Moluccan Leaders Meet
In an Effort to Avert New Strife

ASSSEN, the Netherlands, June 12 (UPI)—Dutch government and South Moluccan community leaders met for nearly five hours today to discuss how to avert racial strife after the bloody end to the terrorist seizure of a train and school.

A statement called the talks "valuable and constructive." No decisions were announced but the statement said that a number of suggestions were made toward improving relations between the Dutch and South Moluccan communities in the Netherlands.

One participant, Pieter Lokollo, the vice-president of the self-styled South Moluccan republic in exile, said: "We must keep cool heads. A bomb has fallen on the centuries-old bridge of confidence between the Netherlands and the South Moluccans."

"This bridge must now be repaired. People must be called back to peace and order."

Dutch troops, in a 10-minute dawn assault, yesterday rescued 49 hostages from the train hijacked 19 days earlier by 9 South Moluccan terrorists seeking the release of 21 colleagues jailed for earlier extremist acts. Six terrorists were killed, two were wounded, one seriously, and a third was captured. Two hos- tages also were killed during the raid, and 12 hostages and two Dutch soldiers were wounded.

Dutch marines, backed by

armored cars, rescued four teachers and captured four Moluccan gunmen at the elementary school in Bovensmilde. Today, in Bovensmilde, scores of flags of the Moluccan republic in exile flew at half-staff in the Moluccan section of town, which was sealed off by metal barriers to keep away hostile villagers and sightseers. Other flags were flown at full-staff as a tribute to the "freedom fighters."

There were conflicting reports from survivors about the deaths of the two hostages, a 30-year-old woman and a 40-year-old man.

Daan Peter Pot, 20, a student, first said that both were fatally hit by crossfire when they rose up despite shouts from the troops to "keep down and don't panic." But later he said "the gunmen killed the man and a marine bullet killed the woman."

Roelie Brinkman, 18, another survivor, said a terrorist killed the male hostage, ordering him to stand up and shouting him. A terrorist also shot the woman hostage in the chest, she said.

"I never thought they would kill me," Miss Brinkman said. "They always treated us well. The only time I was frightened was when they stormed the train."

Jannetke Whang, 29, said she left her bullet-riddled coat hanging over a seat where it had been during the raid but carried away a box of tissues with two bullet holes in it as a memento.

Most hostages at home Doctors at Academic Hospital in Groningen said most of the hostages were in "pleasingly good" health. Nearly all of them were allowed to return home today.

The wounded terrorist, a soldier and five hostages remained hospitalized.

Miss Brinkman said that she was on first-name terms with some of the terrorists, who had involved her in a mock hanging episode.

Early in the train seizure the terrorists made her and two male hostages stand outside for more than an hour with their hands tied.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

West Gets More Soviet Oil Than Communists

Theodore Shabad

YORK, June 12 (UPI)—The first time since World War II that the Soviet Union sold more oil to the West than to Communist allies, as Siberian production and world prices apparently attractive to divert more oil to Western markets.

Republicans House Held

ready to Defect

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Three House Republicans reportedly have told Mr. Thomas O'Neill Jr. they want to switch to Democratic party, the United Star reported.

Republican leaders said they of no such move. But were on the phone to the more liberal GOP members, asking them if were the "traitors." Democratic leaders were worried Mr. O'Neill's disclosure: foil the deal.

Three Republicans ap- ped Mr. O'Neill through speaker's office. House Democratic leader Jim hie of Texas and top aides Democratic whip, John smac of Indiana, the paper said.

t no one would disclose names of the three, in- g that they had promis- to keep the names con- tial.

Tanker shipments of Soviet crude oil to capitalist industrial nations, mostly in Western Europe, doubled the 1975 figure while deliveries to Eastern Europe and Cuba declined slightly. If refined products are included, slightly more than half of all Soviet petroleum exports went to Western customers last year.

The trend confirms predictions by some U.S. economists, notably Arthur Wright of Purdue University, that the Soviet economy would respond to increased prices by adjusting its fuel policies and consumption patterns.

In recent years, there has been growing emphasis in the Soviet Union on nuclear and hydroelectric power and strip-mined coal for electricity generation, freeing more oil for export and for higher-value uses such as petrochemicals.

The surge also seems to go against some U.S. predictions that the Soviet Union faces an energy crisis because of dwindling oil reserves and an expected peaking of oil production.

These forecasts are not supported by the trend that emerges from a summary of last year's trade figures received from Moscow. The summary by Vasily Klochek, planning chief of the Foreign Trade Ministry, was published in last month's issue of Foreign Trade, a monthly journal.

Oil output in the Soviet Union, which is now the world's leading producer, has been rising at an annual rate of 600,000 barrels a day in recent years, and reached an average of 10.4 million barrels last year, with one-third originating in the new West Siberian fields.

More remarkably, two-thirds of the additional oil last year was assigned to export. Close to 30 per cent, or 3 million barrels in crude oil and refined products, was shipped abroad. This made

the Soviet Union the third largest oil exporter, after Saudi Arabia and Iran and ahead of Venezuela, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria and Libya.

The oil exports, combined with growing pipeline transmission of natural gas to Western Europe, further enhanced the Soviet Union's position as a supplier of fuels and energy products.

The trend appears to run counter to a forecast by the Central Intelligence Agency that output in the Soviet Union will peak within five years and it will itself become a major importer straining world supplies.

The CIA assessment has been accepted by President Carter and was an element in the administration's new energy policy that projected that world demand for oil would begin to exceed capacity in the early 1980s.

The Soviet Union's stepped-up oil exports do not seem to reflect concern that reserves might be falling and production might soon peak out. In recent years, oil has provided 40 per cent of Soviet hard-currency earnings.

According to Mr. Klochek, crude-oil exports last year were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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The Day of the Personalized Home Computer Is at Hand

Will Make Breakfast, Order Groceries, Turn on Lights, Close Doors

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—You will awaken some morning five years hence, speak a few simple instructions from your bed to your toaster, coffee pot and frying pan, and walk into the kitchen 15 minutes later to a fully prepared breakfast.

The same small computer that is wired into the walls of your house and built to recognize only your voice will turn on lights when you walk into the kitchen and turn them off when you leave. It also will turn the refrigerator off when you leave for work and turn it on before anything defrosts. Your furnace and air conditioner will respond to the same computer, driving warm or cool air into only the rooms that are occupied.

Your home computer will pay your bills and figure out your checking account balance. It will order your groceries, plan your meals and suggest recipes for dinner guests on diets or with fussy appetites. It even will open the front door for you, respond-

ing without locks and keys to the sound of your voice.

These are not mere flimsy forecasts. They are the commercial results of products already being tested.

They are at the core of what Sperry Univac scientist Earl Joseph calls the "smart machine revolution," where the people busy building bigger and faster computers finally have figured ways of making them small and cheap enough to move into the home.

"These machines are personalized; they're not big brothers," said Mr. Joseph, who is Univac's chief scientist in St. Paul, Minn. "They're friendly machines."

Now on the market is a \$500 computerized wristwatch that reads its wearer's pulse. Next will be a similar watch that takes temperatures, surface skin conditions and blood-sugar levels, with a predicted price of \$30.

Prisons, factories and even a few homes have doors with built-

in computers that open on voice command. Airlines now have tiny computers in their wheels that sense any change in tension that suggest a skid and automatically release the wheel locks to avoid skidding.

A maker of farm equipment is testing a driverless tractor whose computer senses and follows the turns and furrows of a "small test farm."

A Detroit automaker's test computer goes to work after the car is parked. Another car backing release the test car's computer to release the brake, start the engine and back out of the way.

Cars already are using the smart machines. General Motors Corp. this year put tiny computers in the engines of 30,000 Oldsmobile Toronados to sense things such as engine speed, coolant and air temperature and manifold pressure, then advance and retard the spark to extract the most efficiency from the gasoline.

Chrysler tried it last year and found it worked so well that this year it is in 500,000 eight-cylinder Chrysler cars, adding at least a mile of driving to the gallon.

Next year, Ford Motor Co. will equip a six-cylinder truck engine whose computer will tell it when it can run on three cylinders (downhill) to save gasoline. About 30,000 Ford cars will get the same kind of spark timer that Chrysler and Oldsmobile already have. And 30,000 Ford cars in California will be equipped with a computer to recirculate the exhaust gases that otherwise would be air pollutants.

Mr. Joseph of Univac said that U.S. cars of the future will be equipped with radars the size of headlights to sense oncoming cars. They will also have computers to sense road conditions, car speeds and driver response, all of which will be calculated to steer the car out of the way of an impending collision.

"We'll make the system redundant so it will be fail-safe," Mr.

Joseph said. "When that happens, drivers will no longer be sued if they have collisions. Whoever makes and supplies the system gets sued, just like the people who supply pacemakers that fail to regulate the human heartbeat."

Behind all this change is the fact that computers are shrinking in size and cost at a speed unmatched in their 25-year history.

Magnetic memory devices 20 millionths of an inch wide are commonplace. Circuits even smaller are being mass produced. Computer circuitry has become so small that it is installed with the help of optical and even electron microscopes.

"We believe we can shrink things down to where circuits will be no wider across than half the wavelength of light," said IBM vice-president and chief scientist Lewin Branscomb. "We'll get to where we have thousands of circuits together on a board the size of your thumb."

Thousands of thumb-sized cir-

cuits means computers for just about anybody. Less year more than 300 shops opened in the United States which retail small computers. Estimated sales of \$50 million this year are expected to reach \$1 billion by 1985.

Typical is the success of Micro-systems Computing, a Springfield, Va., store owned by Russell and Gloria Banks, who left their jobs less than a year ago. Sales have risen every month and will reach \$60,000 this month.

Who buys their \$300 computers? Cooks who start by storing recipes on the computers and end up keeping all their financial records on them. Hobbyists who play electronic games piped onto their television screens (The most popular is Star Trek where the computer devices galactic traps for the players to escape from in electronic spaceships).

"The time is not too far off when we'll be getting our mail at home by computer," Mr. Branscomb said. "We're seeing the first beginnings of the utter involvement of the layman in computer technology."

Thousands of thumb-sized cir-

In Crucial Areas

Carter May Challenge Moscow for Influence

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—President Carter said that his "inclination" is "to aggressively challenge" the Soviet Union and other countries for influence in critical areas around the world, in a statement released yesterday by the White House. He said that the United States should carry this challenge in

- "A funny thing happened to me yesterday. I was arrested." A Los Angeles Times reporter in Moscow tells of the event. Page 3.
- Soviet Union is reported ready to clash with the Carter administration on human rights. Page 3.

ident said: "We have had, I think, so far a very successful basic effort to arouse the consciousness of the world about basic human rights and human freedoms." He also said that in other areas of foreign affairs, "we have been quite aggressive," and mentioned diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa, nuclear policy and the Middle East, as examples.

Noting that he had annoyed some foreign leaders with some of his initiatives and statements, he said: "We ought not to be timid about putting our best foot forward."

"I think that if we stand for something, we ought to be force-

ful about it. We might win some and lose some in relationships with other countries. But in general, though, I have been pleased."

Later, he expanded on his remarks about areas of challenge to say that he was "quite concerned" about tensions around the horn of Africa involving "Somalia and the Afars and Issas (Djibouti), Ethiopia, Sudan and to some degree Eritrea." He said that his administration currently was trying to improve relationships with Somalia and "trying to understand" the Eritrean independence movement in Ethiopia.

3 Recaptured in Tennessee

James Earl Ray and 3 Others Still at Large After Jailbreak

BRUSHY MOUNTAIN, Tenn., June 12 (AP)—James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was still at large today after his escape from state prison here late Friday, but three of the six convicts who fled with him had been recaptured.

The latest to be caught, Larry Hacker, was seized in a small rural church today, four miles from the prison.

More than 175 law enforcement officials expanded their search area to 25 miles of snake-infested mountainous terrain around the fortress-like prison. That covers about 2,000 square miles, including the Tennessee communities of Warburg, Oliver Springs and Coalinga. Authorities believed the four fugitives had split into two groups.

In Careyville, about 20 miles northeast of the prison, police said that a car was stolen this morning from a parking lot and a change of clothing was taken from another car in an adjoining lot.

Anderson County Sheriff's Deputy J. D. Mathis said that someone broke into an automobile and stole a red shirt and a pair of black and white slacks.

"The interesting thing is they only stole clothing from the car and they left behind many dollars worth of camera equipment and jewelry," Mr. Mathis said.

Guards at the prison said that the escapees were all believed to be wearing denim jeans and workshirts.

Hacker, who had been serving a 23-year term for robbery with a deadly weapon and safecracking, is believed to be the leader of the prison break. He was flushed from a creek bed in the New River area north of the prison by sheriff's deputies and an FBI agent.

His return meant that three of the seven fugitives who bolted a prison wall Friday night were while escaping and a second was captured yesterday afternoon.

Murray Henderson, the state's corrections commissioner, said speculation that authorities at the maximum-security prison helped Ray escape was "absurd, irresponsible and absolutely untrue."

"We'll make a full investigation," Mr. Henderson said. "If I'm wrong, the evidence will prove it." He said that people seemed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Swiss Reject VAT Levy

GENEVA, June 12 (UPI)—Swiss voters rejected today a government bid to raise extra federal income by introducing the value-added tax (VAT) system common in most other Western European countries.

Backed by the major political parties, with the exception of the Socialists, the bill was designed to raise an additional 2.5 billion Swiss francs (\$1 billion) a year.

By a vote of 3 to 1 in most cantons, or states, the Swiss defeated the attempt for fear that

the VAT would cause a general increase in consumer prices.

It would have raised the number of enterprises paying tax on products and services to 150,000 instead of the 90,000 companies currently paying a turnover sales tax.

The government warned before the vote that, if rejected, the state would have to cut other spending, including its contribution to the compulsory social security system and highway construction.

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High Prices Lead to Plunder

Rich Moluccan Spice Trade: A Delicate Political Problem

By David A. Andelman

PASSO, Moluccan Islands 12 (NYT).—For hundreds of years, fragrant crops of clove, nutmeg, vanilla and pepper have been produced here on land that was once known more descriptively to the West as the Spice Islands.

Some of the world's rarest and most sought-after commodities grow here. There are few soils and climates elsewhere combining the conditions that bring forth the fragrance and bouquet of these spices.

Commodity funds, buffer stocks and price stabilization plans have never made much difference here. Mathews Tuhylatu, 73, has always sold his crop to a Chinese middleman in Ambon, the commercial and political capital of the Moluccan Islands, about 30 miles away through the jungle. This is the way it has been done for generations.

Politics Involved
Lately, the increasing world demand for spices has made him a rich man by Moluccan standards. But the spice trade from the Moluccan Islands is an intricate and politically sensitive business, one that the Indonesian government—the islands are part of Indonesia—is particularly sensitive about.

It involves, for instance, the whole question of separatism and independence for these islands. Many of whose residents see their homeland being plundered for the sake of wealthy entrepreneurs from Indonesia's principal island of Java. It is just such an issue that is at the core of the protests of the Moluccan separatists who have taken hostages in the Netherlands, which used to control these islands.

Economic Network
There is a well-connected economic network that for generations has plundered Indonesia's outer islands of their wealth, and particularly the Moluccans of their spices. It is a network controlled at the highest levels. The brother-in-law of President Suharto reportedly is a kinsman of the nation's clove trade.

Recently, the industry was plunged into disrepute when a large shipment of fragrant oils, certified by the Indonesian government, arrived in New York City and was found to be nothing more than brackish water. There are huge profits to be made from spices, and many Indonesians are getting very rich from them.

Until recently, Mathews Tuhylatu understood all this only vaguely. He knew, for instance, that his spices followed a long, circuitous route after they left his hillside farm—through the

warehouses of the Chinese exporters in Ambon, by ship to Surabaya in eastern Java, where the spices are processed, and finally to the markets abroad.

Two years ago, Mr. Tuhylatu paid his first visit to Surabaya to see the plants where his spices were processed and talk to the merchants who were buying and selling them through the Ambon Chinese businessmen. It was then that he discovered the 100-per-cent markup on each kilo of nutmeg, cloves and vanilla and began to wonder if he couldn't do things better.

When he returned to Passo, he gathered a group of his fellow spice farmers and began talking about a cooperative. Perhaps, he decided, they could influence prices themselves if they gathered their spices, hired a boat and sailed straight to Ambon.

Things move slowly here, so they are still thinking about it. But in the meantime, other forces have been at work.

Higher Prices
The traditional market forces of inflation, growing world demand and shrinking production caused by a few seasons of bad weather have forced spice prices ever higher.

Five years ago, cloves were selling for about \$2.50 a kilo. Last year, they were \$13.50 to \$15 a kilo and climbing. Last year, his 5,000 clove trees and about the same number of nutmeg trees netted Mr. Tuhylatu about \$7,300 for cloves and about \$3,600 for nutmeg. His hired hands, who carefully pick the matured fruit—a skilled task by local standards—earned less than \$400 for all of last year.

Mr. Tuhylatu lives in a small peach-colored concrete house, with an impeccably manicured lawn, on the edge of his spice farm.

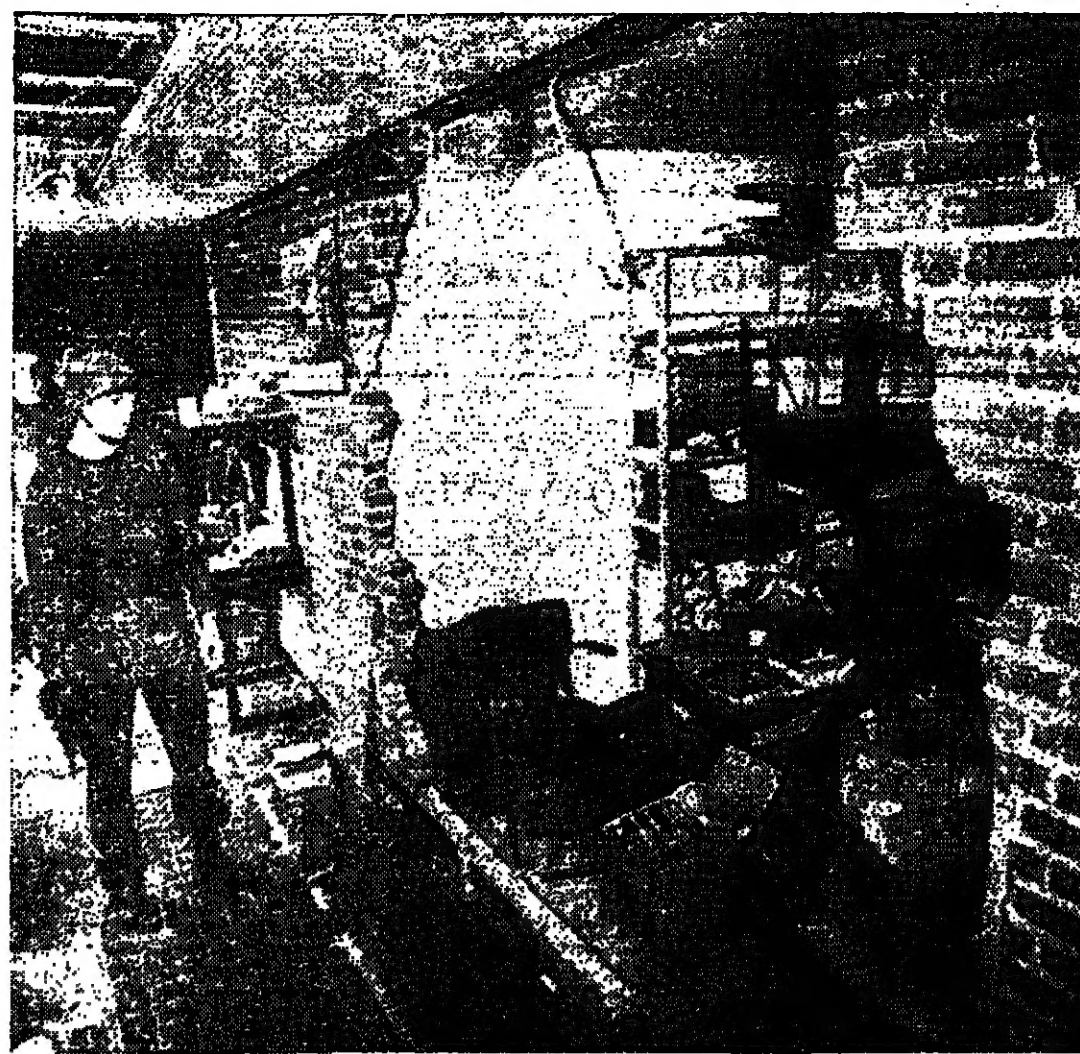
To his guests he serves a simple but delectable snack—hot tea laced with his own vanilla and homemade Dutch bread, fresh from the oven, sprinkled with nutmeg.

Financial Worries
He has invested his money wisely—a fleet of buses that ply the main highway of Ambon Island, houses in Jakarta that are rented for astronomical sums to foreign oil men and bankers.

But he is worried about prices. "Every year the government promises us they will stabilize prices," Mr. Tuhylatu said. "And they have helped us. They give us fertilizer at government rates, very cheap, and that cuts expenses. And they set a floor price on cloves. But the Chinese, they buy from us, not the government, so they set the prices."

"The prices go up and down all the time," he said. "All we really want is some way to smooth it out a bit. Last year, cloves were \$15 per kilo. Now this year they are talking about \$10. How can you plan with that? Our expenses do not go down. We must still pay our hands \$2.50 per day. We must still buy our fertilizer."

"It's simple. If we don't get enough money, if we have a bad crop, we can't eat well. If you can't eat, you're skinny. If you're skinny, you can't work. If you can't work, your trees get skinny. And then where are you?"



Dutch policeman looking at big hole in wall in Smilde school where Dutch armed forces ran tank through wall to liberate four schoolteachers held by Moluccans.

Den Uyl Terms Attacks a Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

terrorists replied by saying that they wanted no more contacts with Dr. Mulder or anyone else.

Two highly respected South Moluccan community leaders, a physician, Dr. Hassan Tan, and the widow of a national hero, Mrs. Josina Soumokil, said their two efforts to mediate a peaceful end of the sieges had been "a complete failure."

The terrorists stunned the government by returning to their demands for escape which had previously been dropped. They continued to insist that the government take action to secure their long-sought goal, the freeing of their native islands from Indonesia.

The officials were worried that an indefinite confinement of the remaining hostages would be dangerous to their health, and they feared the terrorists might start assassinating captives as another group of train hijackers did in the same region 18 months ago.

The officials decided the attack had to be timed to avoid embarrassing the Saboth in this strong area of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church. Still, many observers did not expect an attack unless the terrorists turned to violence first.

Two groups of 30 marines each were given the key assignment to attack both the train and the school just after dawn yesterday. Sixty army troops were their second support.

Trained in anti-terrorist tactics, the marines were dug into foxholes in the pasture about 300 yards from the west side of the train.

Covering Fire
They were covered by army sharpshooters in other foxholes who had been given specific assignments to try to kill as many terrorists as possible from long range.

The marines charged when the marines had enough light to pick out their targets—at 4:54 a.m.

Augmenting the heavy covering fire, six Dutch Air Force Starfighters roared 50 yards over the top of the train in 10 crisscrossing sorties. They fired their afterburners in order to create a stunning roar.

The charging marines were veiled in ground fog enhanced by smoke and concussion grenades as they blew open four doors on the four-car train and clambered in with their guns blazing.

Officials said that most of the casualties were in the southernmost coach, the first-class section of the train where the 16 remaining female passengers were held with most of the gunmen.

Two terrorists were taken to jail from the train and their wounded comrade was sent for medical treatment.

The government confirmed that one of the six dead gunmen

on the train was their leader, Max Papillia, 24, who reportedly learned terrorist tactics in Southern Yemen. The other gunmen, who were not identified, reportedly were all younger men and a young woman.

At the school in the village of Bovenam, the marines used

their navy blue armored personnel carriers to create a distracting, stunning noise. Then they laid down covering fire and broke through a building wall.

Four teachers and their four captors walked out of the school uninjured.

© Los Angeles Times.

Dutch and Moluccan Leaders Seek to Avert Racial Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

bound and nooses trailing from their necks.

She said that before being blindfolded and led out of the train a hijacker painstakingly assured her she would not be hurt.

A government spokesman said that Justice Minister Andries van Agt and Culture and Social Welfare Minister Henri van Doorn took part in today's closed meeting in Utrecht.

Johannes Manuessa, the moderate president of the Moluccan republic in exile, also was invited to the meeting by the joint Dutch-Moluccan Citizens Advisory Committee to the Dutch government.

The committee was established, after a similar South Moluccan twin siege 18 months ago, to improve relations between the two communities.

After yesterday's rescue action, Moluccan militants pledged "the battle will go on." One radical group, the Free Moluccan Youth of Assen, said, "The risk of civil war is great in Holland as a result of their cowardly assaults."

Premier Joop den Uyl said: "We have only one wish now, to keep bitterness and rancor from taking the upper hand."

Mr. Manuessa urged South Moluccans to "express our independence ideal in a much better way from now on."

More than a thousand Dutch residents of Bovenam attended a service of thanksgiving today on the town's soccer field. Mayor Pieter de Noord called for increased political understanding among the Dutch and the 103 Moluccan families in the town.

Mr. de Noord said dozens of additional policemen would stay in Bovenam at his request to reduce chances of trouble in what he called a "still tense atmosphere."

Fukuda Intends To Stay in Post If Party Loses

TOKYO, June 12.—Premier Takeo Fukuda intends to remain in office even if his ruling Liberal Democratic party fails to win a majority in an election July 10 for the upper house of parliament, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Fukuda, speaking in a televised news conference, stopped only a step short of predicting a defeat for his party. It has lost the 72-year-old Premier's statements represented the most pessimistic official view to date on the upper house election, in which the Liberal Democrats will be putting their one-seat majority to the test.

But, in seeming to define "political stability" as including something less than a majority, Mr. Fukuda appeared to be laying the ground for a claim that he should remain in power even if his party is defeated.

Debt of the Soviet Union amounted to \$12.5 billion, the institute said. The survey said that if the Communist countries succeeded in stabilizing their trade deficit at last year's level, the 1980 overall indebtedness, including interest due, would be about \$30 billion.

But that would require Eastern countries to restrict Western imports about 7.5 per cent while increasing exports to capitalist countries by 10.5 per cent annually.

A commentator said: "In order to realize the huge trade deficit of the Communist countries, you have to imagine what they would have to export to the West free of charge at the present rate for two full years to repay their overall debts."

4 Russian Dissidents Allowed to Emigrate

MOSCOW, June 12 (UPI).—Jury Levin, 38, Leningrad representative of Amnesty International, and three other persons have been told by Soviet authorities that they will be allowed to leave the country, Mr. Levin said yesterday.

He said the others were David Dar, a Jewish writer who recently resigned from the Writers Union, and Natalia Kasarova, 33, an unofficial art exhibitor and her scientist husband. Mr. Levin has been denied an exit permit several times on the ground that he possessed state secrets from the time he served in the army.

150 Prisoners in Italy End Siege, Free 14

SPOLETO, Italy, June 12 (UPI).—Rebellious prisoners freed 14 prison guard hostages Friday, ending a 15-hour uprising over overcrowding at the Della Rocca jail.

The 150 rebel inmates released the hostages after prison officials promised to consider their demands for transfer to less crowded jails.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)

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750,000 Believed Dead

Quake-Hit China City Now Rubble

TANGSHAN, China, June 12 (Reuters).—The mangled remains of a factory, a mangled and gutted train and a plume of rubble are all that remain of Tangshan.

Eleven months ago, the world's worst earthquake in centuries killed almost 750,000 persons in and around this northern Chinese city, an industrial center that has a population of 1 million before the quake.

The first foreign correspondents to view the ruins traveled here Friday by train from Peking, 100 miles away. Only by taking a train to the just-opened seaside resort of Pheihaiho were correspondents today able to stop 15 minutes here. Even then, angry policemen tried to prevent picture-taking. Few passengers left the train at Tangshan.

China never publicizes disasters or publishes death tolls. Not until this year was it clear that Tangshan was the world's worst quake since 1956, when an estimated 850,000 persons died in Shansi province.

Hiroshima Recalled
Scores of rebuilt villages and bridges, rows of new houses and occasional piles of rubble dotting green communal fields do little to prepare the traveler for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from the peaceful countryside to vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast with surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding through fields of wheat. The next it is crawling through a rubble desert stretching as far as one can see.

Flanking the line, factories reduced to a mass of girders are twisted into fantastic shapes. A dunge replaces rousing revolutionary music on the train loudspeakers.

It seems that no building withstood the shock before dawn on July 28 or the tremors that continued until last month.

The surviving population lives in suburban shelters—constructed from rubble and surrounded by rubble. Horsecarts and bicycles move along avenues flanked by high piles of rubble.

Choking white dust, whipped by a strong wind, gives the impression of a ghost town.

For 40 miles on either side of

Tangshan, every village has been or is being rebuilt. New rail bridges replace the crumbled originals and huge stores of bricks and cement line the track.

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Pravda Criticizes Communist In Japan as 'Reactionaries'

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The official Communist party newspaper Pravda made the charges in a reply to an open letter from the Japanese party that upheld Japan's claims to islands in the Pacific Ocean chain.

The vice-chairman of the Japanese party's presidium, Koshiro Ueda, said the editor was only a repetition of Moscow's position.

Japanese demands for return of the islands, held by the Soviet Union since World War II, have soured relations between Tokyo and Moscow and prevented them from signing formal peace treaty.

"By using incorrect and biased argumentation, the leaders of the Communist party of Japan are actually trying to revise the results of World War II," Pravda said.

The editorial cited the Soviet argument that, in signing peace war international documents, Japan had accepted Soviet sovereignty over the islands. Pravda accused the Japanese party, which has joined the West European Communists in espousing a moderate liberal ideology, of exaggerating differences between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Kissinger Urges Fuel Conservation

CHICAGO, June 12 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger, expressing general support for President Carter's stand to overcome the energy crisis, predicted yesterday that the United States could reduce oil imports by half during the next five years through conservation.

"As long as the United States imports 50 per cent of its oil, the control of oil prices is out of our hands," said the former secretary of state, who is chairman of the advisory board of the Alliance to Save Energy.

"I believe this country could cut the imports to about 30 per cent through energy conservation, and even more as our own energy sources are developed," he said at an energy conservation conference at the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle campus.

Mr. Kissinger, who did not comment on the specifics of Mr. Carter's embattled energy program, said the only way for the United States "to get a handle on oil prices" is for it to strike a "better balance between supply and demand" through conservation.

But Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who sponsored the conference with other Illinois officials, said Mr. Carter's unsuccessful gasoline-tax proposal lacked credibility with the public.

Pravda Says
The nation's governors more likely would have supported a program in which a portion of the tax revenues would have been returned to the states, he said.

Mr. Kissinger praised Saudi Arabia for "enormous restraint" in their attempts to hold down oil prices. "The Saudis believe constant increases would create an economic crisis in the West," he said, but added that they eventually would have to follow the "economic realities" of supply and demand and increase prices.

He said the United States needs a "massive education program" to alert its citizens to the energy crisis.

"If we don't conserve energy, we're going to have an energy crisis, a financial crisis, or both," said Mr. Kissinger. "We have an obligation to put the facts before the American public."

Mr. Kissinger said he is fighting the energy crisis on a personal level by resisting the urge to buy a gas-guzzler, instead opting for an economy car.

Voters in Basel Pass Initiative to Ban A-Plants

BASEL, June 12 (AP).—Switzerland's nuclear power program was sharply set back today in a local election.

An environmentalist initiative, seeking to prevent what it called "the world's biggest concentration of atomic plants" in this region, was adopted by a 3-1 margin in a state referendum held in the canton of Basel-City.

The vote was 47,633 to 14,816. The turnout of 44.3 per cent was considered unusually high.

The election, the first such in Europe, binds canton authorities to oppose with "all legal and political means" the construction of nuclear-power plants in Basel or in the Basel "neighborhood."

Basel is in the center of a grid of 14 nuclear plants either planned, under construction or operating in Switzerland, West Germany and France—all within 50 miles of Basel.

Dairy Farmers Flood Alps Pass With Milk

CUNEO, Italy, June 12 (UPI).—Traffic to and from France was blocked for two hours today through the Colle di Tenda by thousands of gallons of milk sprayed on the road, cars and tourists by dairy farmers.

About a thousand farmers brought cattle to the pass south of Cuneo creating chaos. They blocked everything and everyone in sight with milk to protest lack of attention to breeding problems. They also handed out 5,000 glasses of free milk.

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Castro Denies Kennedy Plot

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, denying involvement in the assassination of President John Kennedy, says it "would have been absolute insanity" and an "irresponsible act."

In an interview televised Friday on CBS, Mr. Castro claimed that there were 24 attempts made on his life, but denies that the death of Kennedy was an act of retaliation.

"It would have been absolute insanity by Cuba," he told correspondent Bill Moyers. "It would have been an irresponsible act in Cuba, had gone to such a venture as planning the death of the President of the U.S.A. This was crazy. It was a colossal insanity."

EVENTS

1984: THE OIL FAMINE

- The Oil Famine: What will happen when the two super powers come to rely on Arab oil?
- The US and Israel: Carter begins to woo the Israeli lobby to get his policies through.
- The Israeli arms industry.
- The knights of divine love: The Whirling Dervishes.

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News Analysis

Kremlin Approaching grade Rights Showdown

By Peter Osnos

June 12 (WP).—The nation is ready and even clash with the Carter administration over human rights interference opening Wednesday to review how the Soviet Union and its allies have been carrying out the Helsinki accords on cooperation in the atmosphere of the Helsinki document. The Helsinki document, supposed to encourage a period of greater U.S.-Soviet relations than at any time since the 1970s. The Helsinki document, supposed to encourage a period of greater U.S.-Soviet relations than at any time since the 1970s. The Helsinki document, supposed to encourage a period of greater U.S.-Soviet relations than at any time since the 1970s.

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JUMPING WITH JOY—Last Friday was a very special day and the kids in Pottstown, Pa. were kind of celebrating. It was the last day of school and the beginning of a long summer vacation. Who can blame them for a little exuberance?

Accused of Spying

A U.S. Reporter Is Detained by Soviet Police

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 12.—A funny thing happened to me yesterday morning on the way to buy smetana (sour cream) to go with caviar for a family celebration. I was arrested. "Detained" was the word used by the KGB (secret police) man. The charge was receiving "state secrets" from a Soviet biophysicist who feels he has found the physical explanation for parapsychology.

Perhaps the best known parapsychologist here, Eduard Nauumov, was sentenced to two years in a labor camp in 1974 for allegedly misusing funds from a club where he appeared as an entertainer. His friends insist he was framed.

Recently, a Moscow newspaper, replying to a letter asking about parapsychology in the Soviet Union, used 80 per cent of its response in denouncing charlatans and quacks who may work in the field. But it then concluded: "Objective results can only come from rigid scientific investigation of the phenomena whose causes are still unknown..." which is what Mr. Petukov was doing. But the results are secret. Maybe.

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Diplomatic Contacts Expanded

China Taking New Interest in Foreign Affairs

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 12 (NYT).—China has been involved in an upsurge of diplomatic activity lately, with a major increase in trips abroad by Chinese officials and visits to Peking by foreign leaders, including the arrival this week of President Gaafar Numairi of the Sudan and Vo Nguyen Giap, Vietnam's minister of defense.

This expansion of diplomatic activity suggests that China's new leaders, after concentrating on their internal political and economic problems following the death of Mao Tse-tung last fall, are devoting more time to foreign affairs.

Peking has not used this recent increase in diplomatic visits to initiate changes in its foreign policy but rather to underscore earlier claims by the leadership that it will not deviate from the broad policies of Mao. In Mao's later years, his foreign policy was based largely on unrelenting hostility toward the Soviet Union.

Antipathy toward Moscow Peking's continued antipathy toward Moscow has been most clearly marked in the visit this week by the Sudanese President, Gen. Numairi. Some analysts believe that Peking may even have advanced the date of his arrival following his recent order expelling a large number of Soviet military advisers and diplomats from the Sudan.

Mr. Numairi was met at the Peking airport by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, an honor normally accorded only to China's closest allies. Chinese television and newspapers devoted an unusually large amount of coverage to the Sudanese leader's presence, praising his efforts to limit Soviet penetration of Africa.

any similar statement by Peking in recent years warning of a deterioration in state-to-state relations.

Soviet Protest

The Soviet protest note, delivered last month, ended a nine-month period after Mao's death in which Moscow abstained from criticizing China to test the new leaders' attitudes toward the Soviet Union. The note warned that Peking would have to "assume great responsibility before the Chinese people for the consequences" of its anti-Soviet propaganda.

Mr. Li and Mr. Numairi have held several days of talks, presumably focusing on their mutual concern about Soviet expansion in Africa and on possible Chinese military and economic aid to the Sudan. Peking is limited, however, in the military assistance it can offer because of the relatively poor quality of Chinese arms.

Peking's new interest in foreign policy also has been reflected this week in its treatment of Mr. Giap, Vietnam's defense minister.

Mr. Giap, who was given only a modest reception when he visited Peking earlier this spring on his way to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, was received by Mr. Hua and by his Chinese counterpart, Yeh Chien-ying, who is also the second ranking Chinese party leader.

An Improvement

Mr. Giap's visit seemed to indicate at least a small improvement in relations between the two countries, which have been strained since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975. At issue have been Peking's fears that Hanoi has become too closely associated with Moscow, serious rival claims over the Paracel and Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, and some border clashes. Following the war, Peking cut its stable shipments of rice to Vietnam and ended its grant aid.

Mr. Hua also received Vietnam's Premier, Pham Van Dong, Tuesday when he stopped in Peking on his way home from Europe. On his way to Europe last month, he received little attention from the Chinese, but this time the Chinese apparently decided to upgrade his reception, either to match his treatment in Moscow or because of a renewed interest in foreign policy.

The number of Chinese delegations traveling abroad also has increased in the last few weeks. A group of senior Chinese bankers is currently touring Europe, a military delegation headed by a former commander of China's forces in the Korean war has just returned from North Korea, and an air force commander left Peking Tuesday to attend the Paris air show.

Shift by Carter To B-1 Is Seen By Congressmen

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).

President Carter, who called the B-1 bomber exotic and unnecessary during the presidential campaign, is giving some members of Congress the impression that he will ask for a fleet of the costly, sophisticated planes.

Few expect him to recommend building all 244 planes wanted by the Air Force—at \$12 million each. But Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., and Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., who met with the President on Friday, said he was leaning toward at least limited production.

Other members of Congress invited by Mr. Carter to tell him why they oppose the B-1 reported that the President gave no hint of his decision. "I don't think there's any way to tell which way he is leaning," Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, said.

Mr. Carter said he would "probably pretty much go into seclusion and study what the information is and make a decision. My inclination is to announce my decision before the end of the month."

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The article beginning Petukov, Valery G., from the words micro-organism self-radiation... to the words... by means of vacuum particles in space, states that within the contents of living cells and particles... and these Psi particles are grounds for discussing the fundamental problems of biology in the context of biology and parapsychology.

There is also information about the uses of such Psi particles. "This material is secret and shows the kind of work done in some scientific institutes of our state." Mr. Petukov, author of the article, is chief of the laboratory of biophysics, State Control Institute of Medical Biological Preparations, according to his card. I had first met him earlier this year through dissident sources. He described to me the theoretical basis for his work, but I told him it was only theory and far too complicated to make into a story.

His thesis, as best I recall, was that the Psi particle is emitted when cells divide, that it can be detected and measured, and that this radiating particle can carry information. This would explain the basis for telepathy and the rest, according to him.

A Serious Scientist He seemed a serious scientist, one who had been highly recommended by a dissident scientist who since has emigrated. So I told Mr. Petukov that when he proved his theory, I would be interested in doing an article about it. About a month ago he phoned. When we met openly on the street directly opposite our apartment house, he said that his tests had been successful, that he intended to write the experiments as a scientific paper, and translate it into English for possible publication in the West. Soviet authorities would not let him publish his work, he said. So yesterday he phoned again and asked to meet me, just as I was going to a neighborhood shop with an empty jar for the sour cream. Could I meet him? Yes, on Monday, I said. No, now, he said, because he was right in the neighborhood. We met at the same place across the street and walked while he talked about the mutual acquaintance who had emigrated.

After hearing part of the account from a policeman, the inspector called the scientists and then a KGB man named Sparkin—young and dapper in a wide-lapelled blue suit despite the early hour and the foreign affairs man. Two and a half hours later, the U.S. Embassy consulate was phoned.

Vice-Consul Larry Napper arrived within 15 minutes. My account, essentially this story, was read and translated. I refused to sign the handwritten Russian-language account, but I was then told I was "free to go."

While the experience was interesting, it was unnerving. I have only one week left in Moscow, two weeks in the Soviet Union, before returning to the United States after three years here. More intriguing is whether it was a setup from the start with the aim of branding one more U.S. journalist a "spy," perhaps part of the group already "exposed" by turncoat dissidents.

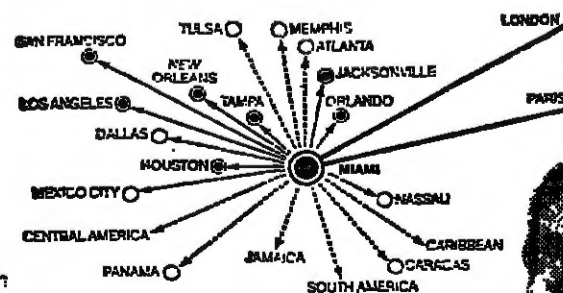
State Secret There is also the question of why the Soviet Union should classify parapsychological research work as a "state secret."

The subject usually is defined as covering three general fields of unexplained phenomena: Telepathy and other forms of ESP, psychokinesis, including bending spoons and moving objects by "will power," and survival after death or in another world. The subject has had its ups and downs in this country where in prerevolutionary days Rasputin was said to have controlled the czar and through her the last czar by his "mystical powers." The Soviet Encyclopedia once dismissed parapsychology as "non-scientific, idealistic consideration of supernatural abilities of perceptual phenomena." But the 1970 edition takes a neutral and more serious view, calling it "an area of psychological and biophysical research."

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Balancing in Brazil

In her brief visit to Brazil last week, Rosalynn Carter met with both President Geisel and two missionaries who told her they were tortured in a Brazilian jail. The conjunction of those two meetings was symbolic of the Carter administration's emerging approach toward Brazil and other Latin nations ruled by military oligarchies. The apparent intention is to maintain normal channels of diplomacy and communication with the governments but some contact also with their democratic critics. This marks a radical departure from the practice of recent administrations and has created a good deal of tension in hemisphere regimes.

The tension has been most pronounced with Brazil, and for understandable reasons. Brazil's current practices in the area of human rights are clearly not among the world's worst. In fact, in the context of South America, General Geisel's government must be considered relatively scrupulous. Yet conditions in Brazil were criticized in a State Department report to Congress only a few months ago. There are still frequent charges of arbitrary arrest, torture, and disregard for the welfare of the indigenous Indian population.

In all of these matters, however, the Geisel administration's record is markedly better than that of its immediate predecessor. Washington's concern for Brazil's civic life is due more to the Carter administration's keen interest in human rights than to any backsliding by General Geisel's regime. Therefore the Brazilians resent what

seem to them a series of ill-deserved, ill-timed and maddlesome rebukes. The situation is further complicated by Washington's intense opposition to Brazil's pending nuclear deal with West Germany.

If Brazil's human rights situation has been improving, the same cannot be said for political rights. Obviously, the two are not entirely unrelated. When political rights are forcibly denied and critics are intimidated, human rights are often violated in the process. The gain for human rights in Brazil in recent years was due in part to President Geisel's effort to promote a limited revival of democratic political life. That effort now seems to have been virtually abandoned. The closing of Congress in order to decree anti-democratic electoral reforms and now the censorship of foreign publications have badly demoralized the once buoyant legal opposition, the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

Though disappointing, these developments did not deter the White House from including Brazil on Mrs. Carter's itinerary; and it is reported that her talks with General Geisel went well. By meeting with the missionaries she underscored the message that cooperation with the Brazilian government will not blind Washington to any inhuman treatment of its legitimate and peaceable political critics. Precisely because Brazil's leaders are sensitive to such criticism and to the issues at stake, here is one place where the Carter approach, if balanced, can have some effect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Great Debate?

Three of the yeastier figures in American public life, Ronald Reagan, Daniel P. Moynihan and Henry Kissinger, have issued President Carter a vigorous, serious and politically weighty caution on his foreign policy. Speaking separately, they questioned in effect his contention, made at Notre Dame, that "we are now free of that inordinate fear of Communism" of the past. Their warning, coming as Mr. Carter completes his shakedown, makes plain that his diplomacy will unfold under the same conditions of challenge and controversy that all his recent predecessors have known.

Gov. Reagan, speaking for conservatives, fears the Kremlin is not yet sufficiently reconciled to the status quo for the United States to indulge in heavy human-rights criticism of right-wing allies. Sen. Moynihan, adding the intellectual's refinement, worries that an attempt to enlist Moscow in world development may distract from "the reality of the military and ideological competition with the Soviet Union which continues and, if anything, escalates." Mr. Kissinger, still the strategist, warns of underestimating and thereby assisting the rise of Communists to power in Western Europe.

Are they, and those whose anxieties they articulate, enmeshed by an "inordinate fear of Communism"? It is a strange question to ask of a country with a \$100-billion-plus defense budget, in an administration run by an ex-submarine officer. That it can be asked at all indicates both the distance the United States has come from a single-minded preoccupation with the Cold

War and the unavoidable confusions attending that move. The break with the past did not begin with Jimmy Carter, but it could hardly be expected that he could extend it by incipient acts (the Korean withdrawal plan, the opening to Cuba) as well as by attitude and rhetoric, without stirring doubts about his course.

We find ourselves broadly in sympathy with Mr. Carter's intent to add the "new global issues of justice, equity and human rights" to the "traditional issues of war and peace." He would adjust American policy to new imperatives of world politics and technology and domestic concern. He not only has an unfamiliar vision of the world. He has a palpable, almost startling confidence that it is in relative terms safe as well as right to seek out this brave new world.

At base, his serious critics contend that he lacks a sense of history, a sense of the menace of the dark forces that have dominated the century's politics. It is a formidable criticism and, of course, an unanswerable one, but it is incumbent on the President to address it, in idea and in detail, in order to have any chance to make his vision come true. If what we are witnessing is the renewal of a great debate on foreign policy, that's good news. A serious and responsible exchange of contrasting views and approaches would help rather than hinder Mr. Carter as he shapes and refines his policies and begins the hard business of putting them to work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

North-South Dialogue

The fire of international economic cooperation is still alive, under the cold ashes of the Paris conference. Too often (commentators) systematically played down the positive results of the conference, and moreover they alleged that mutual concessions can have a meaning only between true partners, which the developing nations did not become.

What is fundamental is that the emergency aid program to the poorest nations has been kept without gaining anything in exchange, and above all the pledge to work toward the creation within the framework of Unctad, of a common fund to support the price of raw materials. This proves the sincerity of an international economic order in which development is one of the main components.

—Alain Vernay in Le Figaro (Paris).

The Commonwealth Conference

The wholly mistaken (Commonwealth) tactic of playing cat and mouse with President Idi Amin—instead of confronting him directly—has let slip an opportunity of

calling for the suspension of Uganda for as long as Amin's evil rule continues. That would have been a much sounder way of dealing with the tyrant. By taking an Englishman as hostage, Amin no doubt hopes to use this poor man's life to blackmail the Commonwealth into softening its condemnation. It is a wretched situation that could have been avoided if a principled stand had been taken in the first place—allowing Amin to come and then drumming him out of the club. The African leaders have been trying to convince the rest of the Commonwealth that a race war has already started in Rhodesia, and that it may already be too late to stop its spread through the subcontinent. They have put forward a program for urgent action so impossible to implement, especially for Britain, that there is a strong reluctance among their partners to face up to the possibility that they may be right. Short-term expediency is almost certain to dictate British policy. However, the Africans' view is already beginning to find a willing ear in President Carter's administration. Prime Minister James Callaghan might find himself being driven forward by transatlantic winds if not carried along by African arguments.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 12, 1902

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt left West Point today for Oyster Bay, the resort on Long Island where he used to pass the summer before he succeeded to the presidency, and whither Mrs. Roosevelt preceded her husband yesterday. The centennial celebration at the Military Academy closed today with the presentation of diplomas to the 100th class that has graduated from that institution.

Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1927

WASHINGTON—Again America has a national hero. Captain Charles A. Lindbergh. Yesterday President Coolidge pinned the Distinguished Flying Cross on his breast, right beneath the French Legion of Honor. The U.S. Post Office has issued a special air mail stamp bearing the likeness of Capt. Lindbergh and his plane. It is the first time a living man has been pictured on a U.S. stamp.



'Neutron Bomb Destroys Only Life, Not Property.' (News Item).

The Man to Come to Dinner

By C.L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE—The United States' image in Yugoslavia has been perceptibly improved under the Carter administration, especially by its published opposition to any form of racism and insistence on human rights. Vice-President Mondale, who visited Tito last month, made a favorable impression on these issues.

While there is no basic change in U.S. policy here, it has been more effectively presented and one hopes that when Ambassador-designate Eagleburger arrives the forward momentum will continue. His predecessor was distinctly unpopular.

It is necessary to prove to the Yugoslavs that they too are included in Carter's philosophy. And Eagleburger arrives in a position to underline the stress on human rights by a simple gesture, after he settles in. The gesture would merely be to invite Milovan Djilas, one of Yugoslavia's best known men, to dinner.

Djilas, now 66, was for years one of Tito's closest companions. A pre-war Communist, already imprisoned by the royal regime, he became a fierce partisan hero renowned for his bravery.

Tito first introduced me to him shortly before the war was over, and Djilas said stoutly: "Ah, you are the American who writes that our Tito is slaughtering Serbian peasants with American rifles." He turned his back. Tito chuckled: "Don't pay any attention to him."

Falling Out

For a while number three in the leadership, Djilas fell out with his peers over what he saw as imperfections in the system. He has always maintained, as a Montenegrin, a cousinly branch of the Serbian people: "We Serbs, those of us who are fighting for independence, are quite capable of destroying ourselves, but not of humbling ourselves."

So he spoke out against orthodoxy and served two more prison terms—this time sent by the Communists. Tito told me in 1954: "We have forgotten him already," adding that he would never be permitted to rejoin the party. Yet he added with grim pride that Djilas would have lived 24 hours in "other Eastern countries. We have an entirely different attitude toward deviation."

For a time Djilas, a talented writer, was allowed to travel abroad and lecture. But his ideas were seen as so heretical that for the past nine years he has been refused a passport to travel and none of his writings are published here.

He is free to move about in Yugoslavia and is not bothered by the police. He receives occasional foreign friends, expressing uninhibited views, but many Yugoslavs avoid him, knowing Tito wants to turn Djilas, as it were, into an "unperson."

The aging rebels' rebel bears this with surprising tranquility and no visible bitterness. He continues to publish abroad where his literary stature constantly grows. He says he is no longer a Marxist but also not an anti-Marxist, simply a critic of the system in which he lives. He describes himself as a social democrat but stresses: "Western social democrats want to reform capitalism. I, as a social democrat, want to reform Communism."

He detects opportunism among Yugoslav careerists and autocracy in administration but he is con-

vinced that a pluralistic society is gradually developing.

The nation is progressing economically and socially and treatment of dissidents (although more than 500 are in prison) is better than in Russia, or most of its empire. Yugoslavia, he says, "is utopian compared with other stratified Communist systems."

Paid His Debt

The regime regards Djilas as a man who was sentenced to prison for infringing laws (that we would regard as excessive) but who has now paid his legal debt—although he is prevented from traveling while hundreds of thousands of other Yugoslavs wander about the West. Technically, while he refused the right of free public expression and movement abroad—he is free.

What easier way is there for the United States to underscore its commitment to human rights everywhere than by the simple courtesy of an ambassadorial invitation to Djilas? The point would be lost on no one in this country nor could it validly be contended this was interference in local affairs.

U.S.-Yugoslav relations are fine: 19 joint capital ventures, one alone for \$750 million, balanced trade, help on a nuclear power reactor in Slovenia, visits last month by Mondale and Admiral Holloway, Chief of Naval Operations. Even most movies shown are American.

Isn't it time to show we mean what we say about the global application of our philosophy by offering a modest courtesy to a man of international stature and free spirit if not entirely unrestricted life?

But a great many actions and statements in Moscow and Washington show that the détente of Jimmy Carter is not the détente of Henry Kissinger. The transition from one to the other suggests that the immediate future is going to be rocky.

As conceived by Dr. Kissinger, détente was a kind of molasses strategy. Kissinger believed the Soviet Union was cracking with internal tensions—among the Soviet leaders themselves; between the privileged class in Russia and ordinary Russians; between Russia and its one-time satellite regimes in Eastern Europe and China; between the Moscow leadership and its clients around the world.

The great danger to peace, in his view, was that the Russians would project their internal difficulties onto the world. As he saw it, Moscow would be driven to truly dangerous actions by the impact on competing leadership of such developments as opportunities in the Near East or revolt in Eastern Europe.

To guard against that, Dr. Kissinger moved to engage various Russian interest groups in the good things of the West—technology, trade, cultural exchange and the consumer society. Over the years, he figured, there would no doubt be many Soviet moves to achieve one-sided advantages. These, whether they came in Vietnam or Angola or arms development, would have to be blocked. But eventually, Dr. Kissinger hoped, the interest of Soviet leadership in Western molasses would dull their interest in confrontation.

Hope Unfounded

That hope proved unfounded in one area. The United States has lacked the will (in the post-Watergate era anyway) and the capacity (perhaps at all times) to deny Russia marginal advantages everywhere forever. Thus Vietnam went down, and serious efforts were not made to block Soviet-backed forces in Angola. The Carter administration has

recognized this condition. It accepts the principle that what may look like gains for Russia may not be true advantages in the first place; and might, in the second place, be blocked without direct American commitment. Thus a potential Soviet threat at Baku was headed off by Moscow and France—not the United States. Unlike Kissinger, Mr. Carter is prepared to fight fire with water.

A second difference is that the Russians turn out to be a lot more able to cope with internal strains than Kissinger imagined. Despite his uneven health, and for all the supposed challenges from bad guys in the wings, Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev, turns out to be stronger than ever. In a variety of different ways, moreover, the new Constitution approved at the May 24 plenum of the Central Committee legitimizes the special advantages of Russia's privileged classes, and takes many other potential strains.

Accordingly, it is not merely a single leader—a Brezhnev or Khrushchev—who is committed to détente. As frequent commentators by dozens of different Russians in many walks of life have suggested to me, a large group of intellectuals, scientists, managers, and even party people want to have ties with the West.

Thus détente ought not to mean chiefly doing big deals at the summit in widely publicized meetings in Washington and Moscow. It makes sense to have informal get-togethers without a specific agenda outside the capital. It makes even more sense to maintain the old's credit of connections between many sectors and professions which has steadily built up between Russians and Americans since 1972.

Precisely because Russia is better than previously supposed at managing internal tensions, American efforts to win quick advantages by pressing on Soviet fault lines are bound to be slapped down. That is why Sen. Jackson's amendment tying trade to immigration was met by abrogation of the trade agreements. That is why President Carter's comprehensive arms control proposal was so quickly rejected; and why his human rights emphasis has boomeranged in the new crackdown on Soviet dissidents.

Détente, in other words, has to be played long. It is only within the context of a relationship con-

General Al Haig—Last Nixon Survivor

By James Reston

MONS, Belgium—The only top man in the Nixon White House who survived the final days and went on to better work in the service of the U.S. government is General Al Haig, now commander of U.S. and NATO forces in Europe.

Haig probably knows more about what happened at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue during the last Nixon crisis—when the government was trying to protect itself against its own president—than anybody else, and he is unusual in other ways. He's not talking about it. He's not even writing a book about it, but he's reading all the other Nixon and Watergate books, and, "one day," he says, saying nothing more.

This is the missing chapter in the Nixon story. Who was in charge of the military command when the President seemed not to be in command of himself? What fall-back or double-check system was put in place, if any, in Haig's office in the White House, in the State Department, and at the Pentagon? Haig refuses to discuss these fundamental questions and for good reason.

The only thing he would say was that after the second Nixon broadcast with David Frost, he bet his wife that Henry Kissinger would call him within 48 hours, and Henry did call and said: "Was that the way you remembered it?" But again Haig didn't go on from there.

His Points

All that, he seemed to be saying, was in the past, and he was more interested in his new job: In the future of the NATO alliance; in the coming political struggles in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal; in the upcoming Conference on Human Rights in Belgrade; and in the Soviet Union's political and military policies in the Middle East and Africa. If I heard him right, he made the following points:

• We should concentrate on what we are doing in the NATO alliance, rather than on what they are doing in Moscow and the Warsaw Pact countries.

• For example, we have to work out our problems in the Eastern Mediterranean with Turkey and Greece. Turkey, he insisted, has a standing army of 500,000 men and can quickly call up another 750,000. Failure to resolve this allied problem in Greece and Turkey, he thought, could be extremely serious.

• The major problem with the Soviets is not on the central front of Europe—despite the Soviet military build-up in the Warsaw Pact countries—but on the periphery; in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East, and in Africa.

• The Soviet military build-up is not "mindless." Ever since the "missile crisis" in Cuba, they have been correcting their strategic weaknesses, and are now working on getting bases on both sides of Africa along the oil

transport lines from the Middle East to Western Europe and the Americas.

• Meanwhile, the Communism political challenge in France, Spain and Portugal is to be watched and handled carefully, for this is as much and maybe more of a political problem among the European peoples than a military problem.

NATO Progress

Haig said he thought some progress was being made in NATO despite the obvious political problems. He believed the days of separate training and maneuvers by the national units was over and that the integrated Central Command was much better. T standardization of weapons and ammunition was a slow process, he said, but President Carter was trying to minimize "national peculiarities" and pressing the Pentagon to contract for weapons manufactured in Europe.

Meanwhile, he thought that controversy between the U.S. and the Soviet Union over "human rights" had not only clarified the philosophical conflict between East and West, but had persuaded other members of the alliance that they must improve the military defenses of the West.

It was important, Haig suggested, to hold the line in Europe but not to lose sight of what was going on in the Soviet Union's policy around the edges of the Euro-Asian continent.

The Soviet Union was now, observed, not only a superpower but "the last of the empires," discovered in the Cuban missile crisis and the African conflict of the '60s that it did not have the transportation systems to its power on a global scale. It was working on this problem steadily but not recklessly, he said. It had increased its power on land and on sea, but needed bases beyond the borders of the Baltic and the Mediterranean to operate effectively on a world scale.

The NATO problem, Haig suggested, was to recognize that it was a natural development of a new "world power" and counter it on the periphery. NATO had countered it in the center of Europe.

Haig thought this could be done if the Western democracies were not weakened by Communist coalitions or by conflict over economic problems with the alliance.

Turkey seemed to be on a mind more than anything else. As an anchor of the alliance in the Eastern Mediterranean, Israel was in a state of political transition and confusion, a when Moscow was trying to take advantage of the NATO division. Turkey, he said, was vital to defense of the West and everything possible should be done to resolve its conflict with Greece over Cyprus.

Most of these problems were political, he said, and therefore beyond his authority, but the Soviet Union had as many problems in the East as NATO in the West, and he was confident that a political as well as a military balance of power could be maintained.

If, he concluded, NATO remained a democratic coalition, it kept its eye not only on the central front in Europe but the rising political problems in the Middle East and Africa. He believed the alliance could go on into the '80s without fear of a major conflict between the superpowers.

Letters

No Females?

Re your article in the June 5 Herald on Page 2 entitled "Women Move A Step Closer To M.A.K.s."

I understand about the 20th anniversary of the 1950s. I live without women, but how do I do it? They bring things to me that "even the flock of chickens and sheep contain no females."

ALICE B. STANFORD, St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

CIA Tons

"CIA To Let Tons: See In Headquarters" (Herald, June 3). So what's new? The CIA has always conducted tours of its buildings. One-way, of course.

AL HIX, London.

'Ugly Americans?'

I am referring to your article "U.S. Envoy Approves For Swindlers" (Herald, June 8). I am very disappointed to read that President Carter is following the same policy of all previous administrations in appointing representatives of the U.S. in foreign countries who are not qualified. Thorough knowledge of the particular country, its language, customs, history, etc., is of paramount importance properly fulfill a post of ambassador.

Having traveled through a resided in several foreign countries, I have learned from first-hand experience the importance of these qualities in dealing with different peoples and making friends for America. So few them like us! Do we have remain the "Ugly American" forever?

TED HARDEN, Monte Carlo, Monaco.

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مكتبة من الصحف

In the Lush Seychelles in the Indian Ocean a Coup Is Just a Hiccup

By Michael T. Kaufman

IA. Seychelles, June 12 (NYT)—This nation of 270 islands a thousand miles off the east coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean whose major romance experienced the other day, but as convulsions go it was mild—more like a case of indigestion.

The size of the 94,000 square miles, and spread across 150,000 acres of water. Most are except for tortoises and 90 per cent of the sons live on Mahe, the tiny city that boasts the smallest capital in the world of having the monument to Queen just over a foot high.

Tourist Trade

Today there was a small, relatively tidy coup was very much to city men armed with from the Communist had almost certainly a Tanzania, and 120 armed with sticks from captured two police and overthrew the gov- James Mancham, the playboy President, fessed idea of govern- be seen with beautiful beautiful places far- the undisputed of this botanically ex- archipelago.

On his periodic visits home he would often drive Mahe's 30 miles of roads in his Rolls-Royce Corniche always with beautiful millionaires—and mingle with tourists at the beach hotels built with his encouragement. The bulwark of his foreign policy was tourist promotion and an innocent nonalignment. "Nei- ther to the left nor to the right, the Seychelles is the friend of all," he would say, pointing out that his country, which became independent of Britain last year, needed no armed forces.

Actually, according to residents of the Seychelles, the true symbols of political life are sunshine, bikinis, Camparis and the coco de mer, a remarkable palm fruit that only grows here.

Last Monday, when the radio announced that Mr. Mancham, then in London for the Commonwealth Conference and living in a \$300-a-day suite at the Savoy, had been deposed, rumors circulated that the new leaders were Marxist, that the exercise must have been engineered by the Soviet Union, which only four days earlier opened a full embassy here. When the radio announced that as an emergency measure there would be a curfew and that the sale of alcohol was forbidden, there were whispers that stylish and coquettish ways were giving way to revolutionary puritanism.

Strategic Location

Businessmen pointed out that the strategic location of the islands between Africa and Asia was enough to attract the great powers' interest. The United States, they noted, already has a satellite tracking station with 140 U.S. employees here and is building a big naval station on the island of Diego Garcia, 800 miles away.

Some Seychelloise pointed to their own history—during the Napoleonic era France and Brit-



Albert René, new President of the Seychelles.



Ousted Seychelles President James Mancham.

ain fought for the islands, each largely in the belief that the other thought they were important and worth having—and maintained that the coup must have been engineered by some great power. The islanders said that some of the participants in the coup were seen with Soviet-designed assault weapons and some wore camouflage uniforms and had walkie-talkies. Where did this equipment come from and did the plotters have been trained? they asked. And who were the anonymous "authors of the coup" who were signing the communiques on liquor sales and the radio announcements that "mole- station of young Seychelloise girls would be regarded very seriously."

Rivals for Years

Within two days of the coup, answers began forming. First the new President, France Albert René, who had been Prime Minister, sought to convey the impression that he was as surprised as anyone by events and that he had been invited by men who were mysteriously identified only as the authors of the coup to be-

come President. This was less than disingenuous.

Besides being Prime Minister, Mr. René is the head of the United party, which had joined in coalition with Mr. Mancham's more conservative Democratic party. He has also been Mr. Mancham's chief rival for 10 years. Like the ousted President he is a London-trained lawyer and a grand blanc—a member of the light-complexioned aristocracy—among a population with a large black African admixture that traces its ancestry to French settlers in the 18th century.

On the night of the coup several people who know Mr. René well insist they heard his voice using a code name and giving instructions over the

walkie-talkies. Despite his professions of reluctant acceptance of the power offered him, there are few people who do not believe that he brought about his ascent.

As to the weapons and training, it is becoming increasingly clear that there was a tie to Tanzania, which has a surplus of Chinese and Soviet weapons and which has a boat, the Mapanouzi (Swahili for "revolution"), commissioned for ferrying guerrillas in socialist solidarity.

Mr. René, a silver-haired, athletic-looking man, acknowledged that some of the men had been trained in Tanzania. His new Minister of the Interior, Olyvie Berliouze, served until a month ago as the United party's representative in Tanzania. On the

night of the coup he gave several people the impression that he was commanding the military operation.

A final piece of circumstantial evidence is the open contempt with which the President of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, held Mr. Mancham, whose flamboyant and glib style contrasted so sharply with his own ascetic probity. Still, open interference in the affairs of friendly states is the chief taboo of African unity, and the Tanzanian connection would probably not have been leaked here if Mr. Mancham had not tried from London to link the coup to the Russians.

Clearly, such talk alarms Mr. René and even his Minister of Education and Culture, Jacques Rodoul, who styles himself a Marxist and who is considered by some old allies of Mr. Mancham to be the figure behind the uprising. After all, tourism brings nearly all the country's revenues, and tourists tend to be frightened off by radical regimes or by regimes they regard as radical. Neither Mr. René nor Mr. Rodoul nor any of the other new Cabinet members looks like run-of-the-mill Jacobins. Mr. René wears French-designed open-neck shirts and costly loafers; however, he has said that he will not use Mr. Mancham's Rolls. He has also canceled the forthcoming Miss Seychelles contest because "such a spectacle does not become a nation in our stage of development." As for Mr. Rodoul, he wears a heavy gold chain around his neck and keeps the top buttons of his shirt open, and he drives the sleekest sports car on Mahe.

Essentially, they say, their differences with Mr. Mancham lay in his flamboyance and his devotion to tourism at the expense of other forms of development and, most particularly, in what they saw as his intent to defer scheduled elections and seek to become president for life. They insist that they really like tourism very much and, indeed,

they have merged the portfolios of tourism and foreign affairs into a single post.

"We think that tourism should remain a mainstay of our economy but not the only one," Mr. Rodoul said. "We should also develop fishing and agriculture." Enormous schools of tuna and other fish are being illegally netted by Japanese and Korean trawlers, for the Seychelles has no way of patrolling its waters. Patrol boats are to be supplied by France, and Britain is planning to aid in building a large-scale fish-processing industry.

Copra Decline

As for agriculture, Mr. Rodoul noted that the tourist bonanza grew, copra production declined by two-thirds although Seychelles copra draws the best prices because it has the highest palm-oil content. While cultivators elsewhere climb the trees to cut as many nuts as they can, including immature ones, here, where the gross product is a relatively high \$600 a year and where the weather is lovely, people wait for the nuts to fall. At any rate, the new government realizes that whatever the future holds, tourists are a bounty even if they come from South Africa. "We do not like apartheid but we are realistic," said Mr. Rodoul when asked if there were plans to exclude any visitors. Mr. René insisted that the new government would honor all international agreements, including the 10-year lease signed last year with the United States for the tracking station.

As evidence of the government's independence of Moscow or Peking, Mr. René recounted that a foreign reporter had written that neither the Soviet nor the Chinese Embassy had even informally congratulated the new leaders because each felt the other was responsible for the coup. "I think that's beautiful," he commented.

act Is Unlikely

desia Economy Stretches Clamor for Peace Grows

By John F. Burns

N HILLS, Rhodesia, 12 (NYT)—The funeral here for a 37-year-old was the only Rhodesian in last week's raid on camps in Mozambique, minutes, from the open- ing of the concluding rifle white-gloved air force rd.

about all they can military captain said as officers in black arm- amed out of the chapel: buglers in yellow-tas- es. The buglers had e last Post for Flight Collocott, killed when a transport plane crash- ed from the captured fapal.

e pilot's death, 94 Rhod- esians have been killed; this year, three times as in the same period. Guerrilla casualties cost as sharply. Behind most equivalence lie difficulties for the gov- of Prime Minister Ian

all but efficient govern- he guerrillas' widening. Moreover, economic are approaching the point, causing the busi- munity to press for a settlement that would sk rule.

ans must be under mis- sion," Michael Duffy, of the Associated of Commerce of Rhod- last week. "The nation's ent need is a settle-

romise Unlikely

dth evidently agrees. He g a right-wing revolt e ruling Rhodesian Front insistence that the 299- a must reach a political dation with the 64 mil- olein, as always, is that h's settlement terms dif- y from those demanded ack nationalists. On key he franchise in a major- constitution and econ- omic for whites—the for compromise are

property rights, which would leave more than 80 per cent of the country's wealth in white hands. So the prospect is for a continuing stalemate, likely to be broken only if the military and economic pressures become unbearable.

Midway through its fifth year, the war's direct costs to the government are \$800,000 a day—a quarter of all outlays. A far more serious problem is manpower. Every month, about 1,500 whites leave the country, and the able-bodied men who remain are being drawn into the war.

Last week, as the strike force was withdrawing from its six-day thrust into Mozambique, the government announced that all men under 38 years old would do a minimum of 190 days a year in uniform, and those 35 to 50 would do a minimum 70 days. Even those over 50 would be encouraged to enlist in part-time guard units.

For business and industry, the announcement was a tightening of a screw that already has in- flicted more damage than the trade sanctions imposed by the United Nations 12 years ago. Although restrictions have been lifted on women, and some with black, many companies barely survive, often by having em- ployees work 10 to 12 hours a day. So far, there are only a few business failures a week. But the economy, which shrank by 1 per cent in 1975 and 2.5 per cent last year, probably will sag further this year. The harvest, completed a few weeks ago, was one of the poorest in years, and slumping tobacco and corn receipts—accounting for almost half of the country's foreign exchange—could accelerate the slide of many companies toward bankruptcy.

Dwindling Manpower

The draft reflects the vicious circle in which the government is caught over manpower. With the wider call-up, it has hastened the emigration of those who feel that the privileged life-style of white Rhodesia is not worth dying for. The emigration reduces the number of soldiers available for the war, prompting longer terms of service, which in turn persuade others to go.

For a community outnumbered almost 25 to 1 by a fast-growing black population, the shrinkage is a dire threat. For 10 years after 1965, despite sanctions, the



Newly commissioned officers in Rhodesian Army received their Lieutenant's bars Friday. Most of them were black.

population grew. Then, last year, it shrank by 7,073. In the first four months of this year the exodus quickened to 3,578, 50 per cent higher than last year.

The real figure may be far higher. Large numbers, possibly thousands, are leaving "on vacation," with no intention of returning. Apart from escaping the opprobrium visited on anyone taking what is called the "chicken run," they benefit from a loophole in exchange regulations that allows a family of four to take three times more money in vaca-

tion allowances—\$3,500—than if they were to emigrate.

'Risks Too High'

The departures are likely to increase unless there is a sudden improvement on the military or political front. "Frankly, if it got much worse, we'd have to think our position out again," said Robert Hussey, a Briton with small children who operates a car- rental agency in Salisbury. "There comes a point, whatever your fixed investment here, when the risks become too high," he said.

For whites, the risks of dying in the war remain relatively slight. To date, 256 whites have died, 170 of them soldiers. But the chances are growing as the guerrillas, now ranging over almost the entire country, intensify their efforts.

By government estimate, there are 2,500 guerrillas inside the country with 10,000 more in training camps outside. It was largely to blunt an expected offensive in the southeastern area that the military staged the raid into Mo-

zambique in the face of interna- tional denunciations.

11 Blacks Commissioned
GWELO, Rhodesia, June 12 (UPI)—Eleven blacks received commissions as lieutenants recently in what the military commander described as a giant step forward in the integration of the Rhodesian Army.

A 10-a receiving commissions were nine whites, including Richard De Lang, highly decorated U.S. Army veteran who served three tours of duty in Vietnam.

'Secret Man' of Mijas Hides Only From the Spotlight Now

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

MIJAS, Spain, (UPI)—Don Manuel Cortes, 72, is going to vote the Socialist ticket in the Spanish elections on Wednesday. The last time he voted for the Socialist was in 1935. This will be the second time he has voted in his life.

Mr. Cortes was elected mayor in 1936, thus gaining the honor- ific "don" on the Socialist ticket of this picturesque mountain vil- lage (population 9,789). In 1939, two years after the provincial capital, Malaga, fell to the Franco forces, he went into hiding to avoid being executed. He assumed he could surface in four or five years; it turned out to be 30.

Amnesty in 1969

From 1939 to 1969, he hid in his own home. Only his wife, Juliana, and his daughter, Maria, knew he was there. For 30 years, friends, neighbors and enemies passed in the narrow streets in front of the three houses he hid in without knowing he was there. In his house on the Calle Capitan Cortes, his daytime refuge was a special opening under the stairs that could be camouflaged with straw and esparto grass. Esparto was played by the whole family and is used in the making of shoes, baskets and hats. At night, when the doors were carefully

locked, he would come out of his hiding place. An account of those years, "In Hiding," by British writer Ronald Fraser was published in 1972, three years after the Spanish government granted amnesty for offenses alleged to have been committed during the Civil War and Mr. Cortes was able to walk the streets of his village. In the book, the former barber talks of his life, his political convictions and his faith in the possibility of a better world.

The book was banned in Spain, but it was translated into Spanish in Mexico and Mr. Cortes was able to read it. It has been eight years since he came out of hiding and he and his wife contend with poor health, money problems and a strong desire not to "talk any- more about the past." Before, and especially after, publication of the book, people came to talk to him at all hours of the day and night.

Opposes Communists

He now refuses to give inter- views or to have his picture taken. "In the book I said all there is to say, nothing has changed since then." Asked if he would attend a Socialist party meeting that evening in the village, his wife answered for him, "No, there's no point in it."

Town Has Changed

He does not like the Com- munist, "whether they call themselves Eurocommunists or Stalinists, they are all the same." And he likes even less the Popu- lar Alliance (the rightist bloc headed by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, an ex-cabinet minister in the Franco government). "They are just more of what we have had for 40 years." When asked about the Union of Center Democrats, a group of 15 centrist parties headed by Premier Adolfo Suarez, he hesitated and then said, "He's not bad, he's done some things that I like."

In their spotless whitewashed home with red doors, the political news report on television was be- ginning and he nodded toward the screen. "Say what they will, there has to be a profound change here. The tourist boom is over, there is unemployment every- where and it seems to me that the Socialists understand these problems better than the rest."

When Mr. Cortes went into hiding in 1939, Mijas was a poor town without industry and most of the land in the hands of a few. It had one automobile, no doctors and very little work for anyone. The reprisals against those who had had anything to do with the Socialists or the Communists were swift and final.

In 1960, the tourist boom be- gan and Mr. Cortes began seeing strange, exotic people strolling up and down the Calle Capitan Cortes. At first he thought they must all be millionaires until he discovered that many were from Socialist countries. "It made me believe in Socialism more." There are 1,501 foreign residents living there and every day carloads of tourists come up to enjoy what promoters call "the purest air in the province of Malaga," the breathtaking panoramas of the Mediterranean, donkey "taxi" and the countless boutiques, art galleries and restaurants.

No Income

The Corteses sold a bit of land that they had to foreigners and also the water rights. "My wife has a small old-age pension, a 'misericordia' (a trifle), but of course I have nothing. The government would not consider the livelihood of a man that has been in hiding 30 years."

For he who was in hiding for so long, he stands very straight. Of medium height and

Enlargement Under Way

Suez Canal Traffic Flowing At Prewar Cargo Intensity

ISMAILIA, Egypt (NYT)—The

Suez Canal, two years after its reopening, has regained its position as a major waterway, but fewer oil tankers now use it.

According to Nashour Ahmed Mashour, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, traffic through the waterway between the Medi- terranean and Red Seas has risen to an average of 35 ships a day, almost as many as used it before it was closed by the 1967 Middle East war. But the volume of shipping, he said, has about doubled because today's vessels are larger and carry more cargo.

Oil tankers, he said, account for only 40 per cent of the canal's business, compared with 75 per cent before the 1967 war. Many tankers are now too big to pass through the canal, and the tank- er surplus makes it cheaper for some to make the long trip around Africa rather than pay the tolls through the canal.

However, a project is under way to widen and deepen the canal so that by 1980 it will be able to accommodate loaded ships of 150,000 tons with a draft of 53 feet. The canal today can take ships of only 60,000 tons with a draft of 38 feet. This excludes about half of the world's oil tankers.

Traffic Increases

Canal business improved great- ly in its second year of operation, with the number of ships up by 27 per cent over the period from June, 1975, to last June, and

cargo up 34 per cent. Shipping companies were reluctant to use the canal when it first opened, but confidence apparently has returned.

A major factor was Egypt's decision in January to cut a special surcharge by half on con- tainer ships to 5 per cent, lead- ing to a doubling of container- ship traffic.

Mr. Mashour said that the traf- fic rates, raised about 80 per cent above 1967 levels, were very low but said "nobody can tell" if they will be increased.

He said that Egypt would real- ize a gross income of \$450 million to \$500 million from the canal this year.

When the work now under way is completed, revenues will double, he said. If a plan to deepen and widen the waterway still far in the future is started, it will triple the canal's revenues, he said.

Ships bound for Israel are per- mitted to go through the canal, although not if they fly the Is- raeli flag. Asked how many ships headed for Israel had used the canal, Mr. Mashour said: "I do not count them. It is not my business."

Russians Revise Anthem, Omitting Stalin Reference

MOSCOW, June 12 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union issued the text of its revised national anthem last night. It proved to be very similar to the old one except for omitted references to Stalin.

The anthem followed the trend of the new Soviet Constitution by upgrading the role of the Communist party, which is proclaimed as "the strength of the people."

Words to the old anthem have not been sung since Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1956. Stalin and Vladimir Lenin were hailed as the guides of the Soviet people in the old version. Among changes in the text, a line declaring "Stalin raised us to be true to the people" is re- placed by one referring to Lenin. And where Stalin was said to have inspired the people "to labor and triumphs," Lenin now is said to have done this.

U.S. Panel Votes, 11-0, To Open Secret Data

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—U.S. House of Representatives investigators have voted to make public records allegedly indicat- ing the existence of an inter- national uranium cartel which conspired to drive up prices of the nuclear fuel.

On an 11-0 ballot, members of the House Commerce Committee rejected appeals Friday by Gulf Oil Corp. and the Canadian government to keep the docu- ments secret. It opened the way for the information to be made public at hearings next week.

3. Your sister's laughter.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

[illegible]

New Issue

All the securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF STOCKHOLM

(STOCKHOLMS LÄNS LANDSTING)

SWEDEN

Swiss Francs 50.000.000

5 3/4% Swiss Franc Bonds of 1977 due 1992

arranged through

SPARBANKERNAS BANK and PKBANKEN
Stockholm

and underwritten by

HUE GUTZWILLER, KURZ BUNGNER S.A.

May 26, 1977

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only
These notes have been sold outside the United States of Am

NEW ISSUE

20 May, 1977

U.S. \$120,000,000

**Union Bank of Switzerland
(Luxembourg)**

100,000 4½ per cent. Convertible Bonds due 15th May, 1987
of U.S. \$1,200 principal amount each

**Convertible into 100,000 Bearer Shares of Sfr. 500 nominal value each
(at the rate of one share for each Bond) of**

Union Bank of Switzerland

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Credit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse Wiedt Welt Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	First Boston (Europe) Limited
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Generaux	Klüber, Peabody International Limited	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg-based Bank
Kewat Intenational Company S.A.K.	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Stanley & Co.
Salomon Brothers International Limited	Société Générale	Swiss Bank Corporation (Oreansys) Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.		Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Ahlbi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Al Jaber & Co. Limited	Ames Bank Limited	Andresen Bank A/S
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.	Atsairé & Co. Limited	Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca della Svizzera Italiana	Bank of America International
Bank Julius Baer International Limited	The Bank of Bermuda Ltd.	Bank Cantarie AG
Bank Leu International Limited	Bank Leu International Limited	Bank in Liechtenstein
Bank Mies & Hope N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited	Bank International d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Bank Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et du Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris (Suisse) S.A.	Banque Internationale de Commerce et de l'Union Européenne	Banque Paribas
Barclays Bank International Limited	Baring Brothers & Co. Limited	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank
Bayrische Landesbank Girozentrale	Boyerische Vereinsbank	Bergen Bank
Berliner Handelsbank Frankfurt Bank	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited	Bank of America International
Prin Haringman & International Bank Ltd.	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	James Cappel & Co.
Bank of Central Finance Bank	Chase Manhattan Bank	Christástin Bank
Citibank International Group	Continental Illinois Limited	Comptoir Bank Limited
Credit Commercial de France	Credit Industriel et Commercial Bank Limited	Credit Italiano (Luderswitters) S.A.
Deniue Europe NV	Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab	Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunbank	Deutsche Landerbank AG	Desany & Associates International S.C.S.
Dill Bankers Corporation	Dominion Securities Limited	Eurocapital S.A.
Europian Banking Company Limited	First Chicago Limited	Robert Fleming & Co.
Gefina International Limited	Gesellschaft für Zentralbank AG-Vienna	Gesellschaft für Zentralbank AG-Vienna
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Göteborgs Bank	Greenfields Incorporated
Hamhros Bank Limited	Handelsbank N.V. (Overseas) Limited	Hanc Bankiers Luxembourg S.A.
R. Henriques jr. Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	IBJ International Limited
Bank of Italy - Paolo di Torino	Kficht & Aitken	Kyobanban Handelsbank
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited	Lazard Freres & Co.
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London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Mannjefactors Hanover Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.	M. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Norwegian Grenfell & Co. Limited	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	Norddeutsche Bank AG
N.T.N. Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Norddeutsche Bank AG
Nordic Bank Limited	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.	Orion Bank Limited
Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities Limited	Pierson, Hieldring & Pierson N.V.	Pierson, Hieldring & Pierson N.V.
Privatbank & Verwaltungsgesellschaft	Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft	Richardson Securities of Canada
Rothschild Bank AG	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Scandinavian Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wang & Co. Limited	Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Swiss Bank Corporation	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Bancière Barclays (Suisse) S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparkassenbank Bank	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sun Hung Kai International Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken	Trinkaus & Burkhart	Union Bank of Norway Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Luxembourg)	UBS-DB Corporation
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-L.B.A.F.	Verwaltungs- und Privatbank AG	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vererid Bank of the United States	Westalbank Aktiengesellschaft	Williams, Glyn & Co.
N.M. Warburg-Birckmann, Wirtz & Co.		Yamachi International (Europe) Limited

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NEW ISSUE

June 1, 1977

Can. \$25,000.000

BM-RT
LTD.

8½% NOTES DUE JUNE 1, 1982

ISSUE PRICE 100%

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

Dominion Securities Limited

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdams-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca della Svizzera Italiana		Banco di Santo Spirito
Bank of America International	Bank Julius Baer International Limited		The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft A.G.	Bank Leu International Limited		Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.)			Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque de l'Indochine et du Suez		Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Paribas Suisse S.A. Luxembourg		Banque Transatlantique
Baring Brothers, & Co., Limited	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank		Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Berliner Handels- und Finanzbank AG		Burya Fy Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Centrale Rabobank	Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Confidential Financial Limited	Centraalbank-Bankverein	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano (Credewriters) S.A.	Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab		Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank		Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Eurocapital S.A.	First Boston (Europe) Limited		Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Centraux		Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Grønshields Incorporated	IBJ International Limited		Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited		Kieler, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank	Kredit International Investment Co. S.A.K.		Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.	Mann, J. H. & Co. Limited		Léopold, Beaulieu Inc.
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited	Morgan Guaranty & Co. Limited		Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Nesbitt, Thomson Limited	Pierson, Heidrich & Co. (London) Limited	Morgan Stanley International
Richardson Securities of Canada	Richardson, Green & Co. Limited		PKBank
Salomon Brothers International Limited	J. Henry Seligman & Co. Limited		N.N. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Societa Finanziaria Assicurativa (SOFIAS)-RAS Group	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited		Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strasser, Knappl & Co.		Société Générale
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises U.B.A.F.	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken		Siemka Handelsbanken
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Williams, Girt & Co.	J. Ventobel & Co.
			Wood Gouda Limited

(Continued on page 13, col. 1)

[illegible]

A new era at Hessische Landesbank

- Financial base strengthened substantially
- Client-oriented restructuring of service facilities

After several years of difficulties resulting primarily from real estate loan losses, Hessische Landesbank is taking important steps to reshape the course of its activities.

In 1976, the Bank's guarantors – the State of Hesse and the State's Sparkassen and Giro Association – provided additional funds amounting to DM 1.954 billion. These funds have substantially strengthened the Bank's overall financial capacity and at the same time enabled full adjustment for loan losses accrued during adverse periods in past years.

In addition, Hessische Landesbank benefited earlier this year from an increase in capital of DM 100 million. Capital resources now amount to DM 806 million.

The Bank's new management, an enterprising team of experienced professionals, is firmly committed to pragmatic banking principles and to a consistent pattern of measured growth. It has increased its business in its traditional areas of activity. At the same time, numerous improvements in the Bank's infrastructure have been made, and further new concepts to broaden its

facilities are being introduced to serve the diversified needs of a growing clientele.

Headquartered in Frankfurt, Hessische Landesbank ranks among West Germany's top ten banking institutions. Concentrating on wholesale banking, it offers a broad range of domestic and international services including trade financing, foreign exchange dealing, leasing and factoring, security dealing and underwriting operations. Refinancing is facilitated through issuing own bearer bonds.

Hessische Landesbank is a government-backed regional bank and acts as banker to the State of Hesse and liquidity manager for the savings banks organization (local universal banks) in Hesse.

In appraising the future outlook for Hessische Landesbank, it is important to bear in mind its combination of inherent strengths, its management's dedication to building on these strengths, solid backing by its shareholders, and the strong potential in both domestic and international markets. With the close of 1976 and the years of difficulty behind it, Hessische Landesbank enters a new era with optimism.

Financial Highlights	DM million	
December 31	1975	1976
Balance sheet total	39,331	39,207
Short-term assets	9,050	8,219
Due from banks	5,931	6,423
Due from customers	3,119	1,796
Long-term lending	19,128	19,896
Lending to banks	1,286	1,547
Lending to customers	17,842	18,349
(Real estate mortgage loans)	(3,673)	(3,360)
(Municipal loans)	(12,043)	(12,844)
Investments	340	312
Trustee business	4,768	5,050
Total assets of Building and Loans Association	2,825	2,736
Short-term liabilities	8,939	7,801
Long-term liabilities	3,069	3,031
Bonds	18,288	19,014
Provisions	227	314
Capital and reserves	706	706
Guarantees	1,522	1,665

*Approved for Release by NSA on 08-28-2013 pursuant to E.O. 13526

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]**NYSE Average**[illegible]

Bank Stock Quotation

[illegible]

**Consolidated Tra
Of AMEX List**

Week Ended June 10, 1983	Sales	High Low
Kaiser Ind	815,600	47 1/2 - 49 1/2
Ch B&B Pac	680,700	10 1/4 - 10 3/4
Resort Int'l A	431,400	17 1/2 - 13
Keweenaw Co	270,300	37 1/2 - 25 1/2
Total P&M	242,400	8 3/4 - 7 1/2
Boat Co Inc	310,400	54 1/2 - 51 1/2
Amn Safety	180,400	54 1/2 - 51 1/2
Amn's Pict	190,300	30 1/2 - 28 1/2
Home One A	177,400	6 3/4 - 27 1/2
Chungate R	167,500	3 1/2 - 2 1/2
Year to date	12,355,400	48 1/2 - 48 1/2
Year to date	302,758,410	48 1/2 - 48 1/2
Issues traded to 1:128		
Advances:	491:	declines:
changed:	246:	
New highs:	72:	new lows:

Consolidated Tra
Of NYSE Listin

Week Ended June 10, 1978		
	Sales	Ship %
Trans-Orient	2,492,700	27% 19
Arcs Inc.	1,754,000	27% 19
Texascan Inc.	1,133,000	25% 16
Am.P.T.	1,064,000	61% 67
Am.T.T.	1,062,200	25% 16
Colman Pitt	991,000	18 12
Mastell Inc.	877,400	8% 5
Tracy Corp.	808,200	38% 51
Tracy Corp.	794,000	14% 6
Cont Oil	739,900	33% 33
Cilcor	725,600	56% 55
Cilcor	725,600	56% 55
McGraw Hill	689,500	12 13
Geo. Telco/Tele	679,100	32% 33
Geo. Telco/Tele	679,100	32% 33
PenAm	671,600	5% 4
PenAm	671,600	5% 4
Ref. Nat. Mig.	610,200	14% 15
Ref. Nat. Mig.	610,200	14% 15
Deere Co.	610,200	36% 37
Levick & Ass.	614,100	12% 11
- Others traded in: 2,111		
- Others traded: 1,703		
changed: 502		
New Highps: 148; new lowps: 1		
	Volume	
This week	132,210	
Last week	74,070	
1978 same date	132,210	
1977 in date	2,832,670	
1976 in date	2,832,670	

هكذا منه الأصل

American Exchange Options

[illegible]

ing. 6	.....	5.06	4.96	5.06
ing. 11	.....	5.06	4.96	5.07
ing. 16	.....	5.07	4.97	5.07
ing. 21	.....	5.07	4.97	5.07
ing. 23	.....	5.10	4.98	5.10
ing. 28	.....	5.10	5.00	5.12
ing. 31	.....	5.09	5.01	5.14
ing. 3	.....	5.08	5.02	5.13
ing. 15	.....	5.06	5.00	5.14
ing. 20	.....	5.11	5.01	5.15
ing. 25	.....	5.11	5.02	5.15
ing. 28	.....	5.11	5.03	5.16
ing. 31	.....	5.12	5.04	5.19
ing. 3	.....	5.12	5.04	5.19
ing. 15	.....	5.18	5.06	5.24
ing. 20	.....	5.18	5.10	5.27
ing. 25	.....	5.19	5.12	5.29
ing. 31	.....	5.19	5.13	5.31
ing. 3	.....	5.21	5.12	5.31
ing. 15	.....	5.21	5.14	5.32
ing. 20	.....	5.21	5.15	5.32
ing. 25	.....	5.22	5.16	5.36
ing. 31	.....	5.23	5.17	5.37
ing. 3	.....	5.21	5.15	5.32
ing. 15	.....	5.24	5.16	5.37
ing. 20	.....	5.28	5.20	5.42
ing. 25	.....	5.38	5.30	5.57
ing. 31	.....	5.38	5.32	5.57
ing. 3	.....	5.40	5.34	5.60
ing. 15	.....	5.41	5.35	5.63
ing. 20	.....	5.41	5.37	5.67

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

 **du banque française
commerce extérieur**

\$ 100,000,000

**Medium Term Loan
Unconditionally Guaranteed by
The Republic of France**

Managed by
Lazard Frères et Cie and International Westminster Bank Ltd.

Co-Managed by
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

and provided by
**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Bayerische Landesbank International S.A. Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Crédit Suisse London Branch
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft Hypobank International S.A.
International Westminster Bank Ltd. Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.**

Agent Bank
International Westminster Bank Ltd., Paris

April 1977

Member FDIC



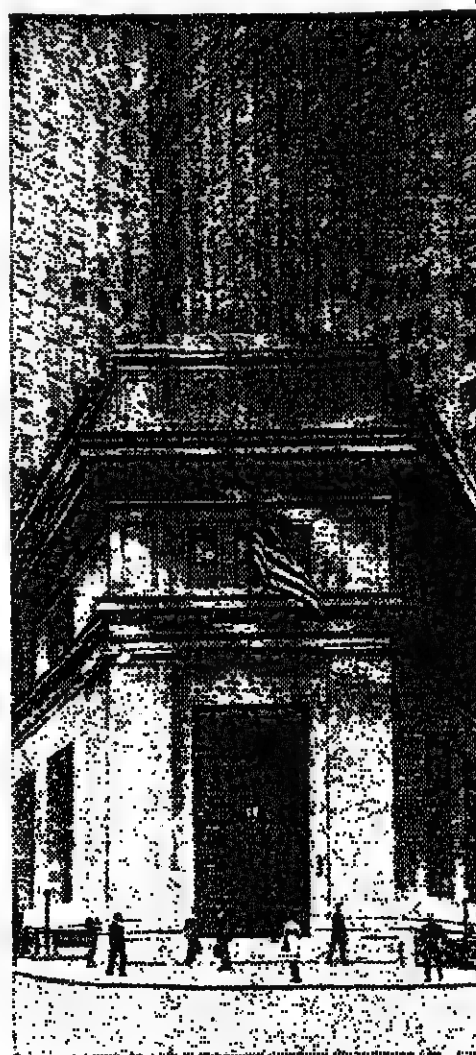
Morgan Guaranty's new Milan office overlooks a restored cloister. Among the Morgan officers based in Milan are, from left, Alberto Menoncello, Gaetano Vicinelli, vice president and general manager, and David Collins.

Morgan Guaranty announces the opening of an international banking office in Milan

For many years international corporations doing business in Italy have relied on Morgan Guaranty for specialized financial expertise. We became active there in 1915 and most recently served our clients through a subsidiary, Banca Morgan Vonwiller. Now we can serve clients directly with a full banking office in Milan. A Rome office is scheduled to open later this year.

Morgan's Milan office, at Piazza del Carmine 4, is banker to Italian multinationals as well as major U.S. and European companies doing business in Italy. They have chosen Morgan for several reasons: our speed and flexibility in responding to their particular banking requirements; our meticulous attention to detail; our extensive financial resources and business connections—in Italy and throughout the world; and our broad range of financial services.

Among these services are the financing of business—in lira and other major currencies—through overdrafts, short-term advances, and the financing of exports and imports. The specialists in our Foreign Department take particular care in the handling of such complex trade



details as letters of credit, money transfers, and documentary collections.

For longer-term borrowing, Morgan can either provide a corporate loan itself, or, for very large amounts, form a lending group of correspondent banks and other institutions.

Our foreign exchange specialists counsel on managing exchange risks. Morgan is a market-maker, and is ready to quote prices instantly when a company has currency to buy or sell anywhere in the world.

Morgan knows Italy and Italy knows Morgan. If your company does business internationally, consider Morgan Guaranty, the bank that serves 96 of the world's 100 largest companies—and a great many smaller ones, too.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. 10015 • OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES: Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam (Bank Morgan Labouchere), Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan, Rome (to open in 1977), Tokyo, Singapore, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, Manila, São Paulo, Caracas • INTERNATIONAL BANKING SUBSIDIARIES: San Francisco, Houston, Miami, Toronto (J.P. Morgan of Canada Limited)

Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

مكتبة من الكتب



Slew Adds Belmont to Become Undefeated Triple Crown Victor

rald Strine
N.Y., June 12 (UPI).
v gave the Triple
undefeated winner
ding all the way
ies to capture the
is, unchallenged, by

his ninth, confir-
mation that Seattle
in the Kentucky
e. Peckness. Run
nd Sanhedrin fin-
and third, respec-
they had in the
n Constitution, the
ner-up, facing to
the field of eight,
s the 10th 3-year-
Triple Crown.
crowd of 70,229—
only to the 1971
Canonero II—gave
a tremendous ova-
tion to the win-
Jean Cruguet, who
his bright yellow
s. It was a special
r in 300 years of
a thoroughbred
r so perfectly.

lia Wins Prix, Is Hurt

re Dispatches
France, June 12.
s favorite, today
dominance of the
only in France's
year-old race for
ing the \$280,000
here.
ated French-bred
most difficult race
winning by a head
-bred and owned
field of 13 was
also bred in the
and fourth was
third triumph in
e past four years
aniel Wildenstein.
each victory was
win, and the win-
the last two years
Angel Penna, who
ce.
mph at first ap-
coming easy for
almost became a
the three-year-old,
took the lead in

The competition took turns try-
ing to make Seattle Slew ac-
celerate on the lead. Spirit Level,
Run Dusty Run, Iron Constitution
and Sanhedrin all attempted
to apply pressure to the dark
brown Bold Reasoning colt, but
Cruguet never wincing.

"He Went Away"
"Relaxation was the whole
story," the French jockey said
later. "I knew if I could make
Seattle Slew relax we'd have no
trouble. Spirit Level came over
from the outside to make us go
a little faster (a half-mile in
:48 3/5) than we wanted to early.
"But about the three-eighths
pole, I gave him his head and
asked him to run a little more.
He went away. He had plenty
left. It was all over."
Seattle Slew is a great-grand-
son of the late Bold Ruler, and
descendants of that fabulist sire
have often had trouble relaxing
if they weren't on a clear lead.
Their headstrong desire to run
and run fast, sometimes has
drawn them into suicidal early

the stretch, she began to pull
away from the field. Less than
50 yards from the finish in the
mile and 5/16 race, however, the
filly began to slow down.
It appeared that her fragile
legs, which have bothered her in
the past, were again giving her
trouble. But she had enough left
to finish in front of Trillion.
Afterward, Mr. Wildenstein
said, "I think she broke some-
thing. You'll never see her again
on a track."
Saint-Martin added, "She cer-
tainly will go to a stud farm.
I think she cracked the fetlock
joint."
Trillion also had been un-
defeated prior to today's race. The
filly, owned by Edward Stephen-
son and sired by Hall to Reason,
went out for the lead in the race
and put on a strong show. It
was worth \$50,000 to finish sec-
ond.
Madella received \$140,000. Bet-
tors picked up 40 centimes for
each franc bet on the two-to-
five favorite.

speed duels. And that kind of
duel is not designed to produce
Belmont winners at a mile and a
half.
Seattle Slew's time for the 12
furlongs was 2:29 3/5 over what,
officially, was labeled a muddy
track. The ship actually was wet-
fast, as times of earlier races
showed.
No one will compare Seattle
Slew's performance with that
turned in by Secretariat when he
won the 1973, when he scored by 31 lengths
in 2:24. But, once again, it was
more than adequate. Seattle Slew
continuing undefeated and un-
challenged at a point in his career
where, for instance, Secretariat
had lost three times.

Cruguet had said before yes-
terday's race, "If a jockey in Eu-
rope wins by more than three or
four lengths, he's considered a
bad rider. You have to think
of the handicaps races, where
lengths mean extra pounds."
Still, there were a few de-
tractors.
"What a dull race," a rival
trainer was heard to mutter as
he walked back to the barns.
"You needed a calendar to time
the damn thing."
Mickey Taylor, a part-owner of
Seattle Slew, shrugged off criti-
cism.

"Our Only Objective"
"The horse won by as much
as he had to, which is our only
objective, every time," the lum-
berman from White Swan, Wash.,
remarked. "All we want to do
is win, not set records. We want-
ed to have a lot of horse left
when this series was over... and
I think we do."
Elly Turner, the trainer, said
Seattle Slew will be rested, prob-
ably until the Travers Stakes at
Saratoga in August. The Arc de
Triomphe in Paris is not in his
fall plans, the trainer added.
Instead, the 3-year-old cham-
pion will be pointed for a series
of confrontations with Forego,
the 7-year-old gelding that has
been horse of the year the last
three seasons.
Seven horses had come this
far in Triple Crown history only
to fall over the long, demanding
Belmont distance. Yesterday's
betors were never worried about
such a fate befalling their favor-
ite. They pounded him down to

2 to 5 after opening at even
money.
Seattle Slew has been late
only twice in his career. The
first time occurred in the Derby,
when he broke poorly from the
gate and had to bull his way
into the lead by the clubhouse
turn. The second time was yes-
terday in the paddock.
"They (track officials) called
us and told us what time to
leave the barn," Turner said.
"But there were so many cars
parked all over the backstretch
they had to reroute us from our
barn to get to where we were
going."
Seattle Slew arrived in the

paddock six minutes late, nine
minutes before it was time to
leave for the track instead of
having the customary 15 minutes
in which to be saddled and
prepared for action.
Turner probably planned
things that way, despite his
comment to the contrary.
"The only place we can lose
the race is in the paddock," he
had said, meaning if Seattle Slew
broke out in heavy sweat, he
could have had too much of his
energy drained there. That
didn't happen.
The huge crowd wagered
\$6,498,117 on the nine-race card,
second to the \$6,979,209 total of

1971 when Canonero faded to
fourth.
Pensive (1944), Tim Tam
(1958), Carry Back (1961),
Northern Dancer (1964), Kauld
King (1966) and Majestic Prince
(1969) were the others to win
the Derby and Peckness, only
to lose the Belmont.
As winner, Seattle Slew joined
these Triple Crown victors:
Sir Barton (1919), Gallant Fox

(1930), Omaha (1935), War Ad-
miral (1937), Whirlaway (1941),
Count Fleet (1943), Assault
(1946), Citation (1948) and
Secretariat.
Yesterday's purse value was
\$109,800 and increased his life-
time total to \$717,720.
Cruguet was aboard four win-
ners, including the 40-to-1 Road
Princess which rallied from off
the pace to capture the \$65,800

Mother Goose Stakes for 3-year-
old fillies.
After the Mother Goose, Cru-
guet got a kiss on the cheek
from Rotund Johnny Campo, the
trainer who was quoted in a na-
tional magazine earlier this year
as saying, "Two minutes is a
long time for the Frenchman to
go without making a mistake."
Campo had saddled Road Prin-
cess.



Jockey Jean
Cruguet,
at left,
accepts
crowd's
cheers
after race.
At right,
he stands
and raises
whip
in victory
gesture
crossing
finish line.



Ickx Pilots Borrowed Porsche to 4th Le Mans Triumph

By Samuel Abt

LE MANS, France, June 12
(UPI)—In an overnight come-
back, Jacky Ickx drove a borrow-
ed Martini Porsche 936 turbo to
victory this afternoon in the 24
Hours of Le Mans auto race.
Ickx drove at an average speed
of 194.8 kilometers an hour (120
miles an hour) covering more
than 2,800 miles over the week-

end. This was his second suc-
cessive victory here and his
fourth overall, tying Olivier
Gendebien's record.
Second was the Renault Mirage
turbo driven by Vernon Schuppan
and Jean-Pierre Jarier, third
was the Porsche 935 turbo driven
by Claude Ballot-Lena and Peter
Gregg, fourth was the Isalra
driven by Jean Rondeau and
Jean Ragnotti and fifth was the

De Cadenet, Lola driven by Alain
de Cadenet and Chris Craft.
The winning car had to sur-
vive a last-hour scare. With
Hurley Haywood at the wheel
for the first time, the Porsche
came into the pits smoking with
only 45 minutes left and a lead
of 18 laps.
There was no chance that the
Mirage could make up the dis-
tance, but the rules here say that

a winning car must complete the
last official lap. As the mechanics
swarmed over the car, the min-
utes passed, first 15, then 30.
Finally, 10 minutes before the
end of the endurance race, Jurgen
Barth, Ickx's relief driver, climb-
ed in and drove off, ever so
slowly. Thirty-four of the 55 en-
tries did not finish the race be-
cause of mechanical breakdowns,

and Porsche was taking no
chances.
The victory was entirely the
work of Ickx, who began driving
the winning car late last night
after his own 936 turbo left the
race with engine trouble. When
Ickx took over, the Porsche was
in eighth place, seven laps behind
the leader, a Renault Elf Alpine
turbo.

Occasional Relief

Through the night, Ickx, with
occasional relief from Barth, wore
away at the leaders, moving up
to fourth place by 3 a.m. Leading
him then were the three official
Renault Alpines, No. 9 ahead by
six laps, No. 8 by five and No. 7
by a few yards.
Six laps roughly equal 25 min-
utes, not an insurmountable lead,
but a big one. The Renault Al-
pines had only to survive break-
downs along the 8.4-mile track to
finish at least one-two in their
team duel with Martini Porsche.
Ickx ran the Alpines down.
While doing so, he set a lap re-
cord of 3 minutes 36 and five-
tenths seconds, an average speed
of 238.8 kilometers an hour. His
time was 3 and one-tenth second
faster than the record set in 1973
by Francois Cevert.
The first Alpine to fall back
was No. 7, driven by Patrick Tam-
bay and Jean-Pierre Jaussaud.
Just before 3 a.m., it stopped on
the track with valve troubles.
Nearly two hours later, Tambay
withdrew from the race.

Pressure Kept On

As rain began to fall for the
first time in the race, Ickx kept
the pressure on. The No. 9 Alpine,
driven by Patrick Depailler and
Jacques Laffite, was next to be
overcome.
The Porsche passed it before
5 a.m., when the Alpine lost 40
minutes because its gearbox had
to be repaired. When the car
returned to the track the Porsche
was two laps ahead, with
only No. 9 leading it.
No. 8, however, was running
well and as morning arrived and
the rain ended, drivers Jean-
Pierre Jabouille and Derek Bell
had opened their lead to eight
laps. It seemed that Ickx would
have to be content with second
place.

Back to the Pits

Then, at 9:02 a.m., No. 9 began
to trail smoke. The car made
it back to the pits and Renault
mechanics tore at it while Ickx
pulled in a few hundred yards
away for gas, oil and a change
of drivers. Barth was on the
track not quite 10 minutes when
the crowd of 300,000 was told
that No. 9 had a cracked piston
and had been withdrawn.
The Porsche led No. 8 Alpine
by five laps and soon increased
this. Shortly before noon, the
new motor in the last Renault
entry began to leak smoke. Fif-
teen minutes later, the car aban-
doned.
Except for the late scare, the
race was over.

French Rugby Victory

Buenos Aires, June 12 (UPI).—The French rugby selec-
tion scored five goals and two
tries to completely outclass a
Buenos Aires selection. 38 yester-
day in the first match of a
seven-match Argentina tour.



am at Le Mans, from left, Jacky Ickx, Jurgen Barth and Hurley Haywood.

omers, Doubles

ighs Hits Homer in 9th ves Defeat Phillies, 5-3

June 12 (UPI).—
gla smashed a
w with none out
of the ninth to-
e Atlanta Braves
ver the Philadel-

ere trailing, 3-2,
ninth but Barry
ille Montanez led
-back singles and
owed with his
omer off reliever

d hit his 13th
a double to help
y a 3-2 lead into
oday

inked led off the
s homer and the
up two unearned
rd.
scored their first
to homers by Ju-
d Andy Messer-

5, Dodgers 2
Mike Tyson drove
in with a pair of
singles to back the
e Rasmussen and
tory by St. Louis
rs.

Expos 6
George Foster's
sued ground ball
the ninth scored
a Armbrister to
a 7-6 victory over
the first game of

inning run came
s scored twice in
added three more
e ninth to tie the

1, Padres 1
gh, light-hitting
delivered a key
and Jerry Reuss
s complete game
o lead Pittsburgh
over San Diego
unc of a double-

Yankees 1
American League
Rod Carew con-
sult on the 49th
two-run homer,
s and rookie Paul
of Minnesota fired
of no-hit ball be-
or a 5-1 victory
t.

3 allowed only five
s complete game
d brought his re-
cule stopping New

Major League Standings

(Sunday's games not included.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Chicago 29 19 .648 —
Pittsburgh 29 22 .577 4
Cincinnati 23 34 .511 14
St. Louis 21 34 .564 4 1/2
Philadelphia 24 29 .463 10 1/2
New York 23 39 .411 15

Western Division

Los Angeles 37 20 .655 —
Cleveland 37 24 .608 1 1/2
San Diego 37 24 .608 1 1/2
San Francisco 25 33 .431 12
Houston 24 34 .414 14
Atlanta 21 38 .358 17 1/2

Friday's Results

Chicago 3, San Francisco 1.
Philadelphia 1, Atlanta 5.
Cincinnati 13, Montreal 1.
Pittsburgh 10, San Diego 7.
St. Louis 5, Los Angeles 7.
Houston 4, New York 1.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 5, San Francisco 3.
San Diego 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Montreal 4, Cincinnati 5.
New York 6, Houston 4 (del.).
Philadelphia 13, Atlanta 5.
Los Angeles 9, St. Louis 8.

Sunday's Games

Atlanta 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, Los Angeles 3.
Cincinnati 7, Montreal 5.
Pittsburgh 6, San Diego 3.
Chicago 6, San Francisco 3.
New York 5, Houston 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

New York 34 24 .588 —
Boston 30 24 .558 2
Baltimore 25 33 .431 12
Milwaukee 28 31 .475 6 1/2
Cleveland 24 37 .471 6 1/2
Detroit 24 38 .386 16
Toronto 23 31 .425 9

Western Division

Minnesota 33 24 .575 —
Chicago 30 25 .546 2
Texas 25 25 .500 4
California 27 27 .500 4
Oakland 27 28 .491 5
Seattle 24 37 .393 11

Friday's Results

Baltimore 6, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Minnesota 1.
Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 2.
Toronto 3, Seattle 3.
Detroit 5, Oakland 1.
California 1, Cleveland 6.
Texas at Boston, rain.

Saturday's Results

New York 6, Minnesota 4.
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 5.
Detroit 3, Seattle 5.
Baltimore 4, Chicago 1.
Toronto 5, Seattle 4.
Cleveland 4, California 1.
Texas at Boston, rain.

Sunday's Games

Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 6.
Minnesota 5, New York 2.
Boston 3, Texas 2.
Detroit at Oakland.
Cleveland at California.
Chicago at Baltimore.

Romanians Win

BUCHAREST, June 12 (UPI).—Romania beat Britain, 4-1, and qualified today for the finals of the European zone Davis Cup tournament.

In the last two singles matches, Richard Lewis of Britain beat Traian Marcea, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3, and Dumitru Haradeu of Romania defeated John Lloyd, 5-7, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Record Now 2-2

Fidrych Throws Five-Hitter To Lead Detroit Over the A's

From Wire Dispatches
OAKLAND, June 12.—Mark Fidrych, who had a shutout in his previous start, pitched a five-hitter yesterday in leading the Detroit Tigers to a 5-1 victory over the Oakland A's.
Fidrych had a shutout until the fourth, when back-to-back singles by Bill North and Mike Jorgensen, and a double-play grounder by Mitchell Page

Saturday

netted the A's their only run. The three other hits off Fidrych also were singles as the right-hander evened his record at 2-2.

Blue Jays 5, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Roy Howell's double scored Steve Bowling from third in the ninth to lead Toronto to a 5-4 victory over Seattle.

Orioles 4, White Sox 1

At Baltimore, Ken Singleton and Andres Mays hit home runs to help carry Baltimore to a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

Royals 6, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Dennis Leonard fired a three-hitter, and Tom Fong's RBI single in the sixth provided the winning run as Kansas City beat Milwaukee, 6-0.

Yankees 6, Twins 5

At New York, Willie Randolph's two-run homer ignited a four-run fifth which enabled New

Richards Said To Fail Test

CLEVELAND, June 12 (UPI).—Transsexual Renée Richards, signed by the Cleveland Nets to play World Team Tennis, failed the first of two chromosome tests taken to determine whether she can compete in the WTT as a woman, it was reported yesterday.

The Cleveland Press said that the test samples, which consist of smears taken from inside the lower lip, were analyzed at labs and fell below the minimum reading required to declare Richards a female. However, the Press said another test has been ordered.

tanana Wins 10th Victory, 5th Shutout

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 12 (UPI).—Frank Tanana allowed just two doubles, by Buddy Bell in the fifth and Ron Pruitt in the ninth, Friday night to gain his 10th victory—tops in the major leagues—and fifth shutout in pitching the California Angels to a 1-0 triumph over the Cleveland Indians.

Met 6, Astros 4

In the National League, at Houston, Bruce Boesch's double sparked a two-run burst in the 10th that carried New York to a 6-4 victory over Houston for a split of a twilight doubleheader.

Phillies 12, Braves 10

At Atlanta, Greg Luzinski drove in seven runs with a grand-slam homer and a three-run double, leading Philadelphia to a 12-10 victory over Atlanta.

Dodgers 9, Cardinals 8

At St. Louis, Steve Garvey knocked in four runs, two with a home run, leading Los Angeles to a 9-8 victory over St. Louis.

Reds 6, Expos 4

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez knocked in four runs and Jackie Brown, aided by relief help from Joe Kerrigan, pitched Montreal to a 6-4 triumph over Cincinnati.

Padres 4, Pirates 1

At Pittsburgh, Merv Rettenmund and Dave Winfield each hit solo home runs as San Diego defeated Pittsburgh, 4-1.

Cubs 5, Giants 3

At Chicago, Jerry Morales's tie-breaking two-run double with two out in the seventh sent Chicago past San Francisco, 5-3.

Finley Is Preparing To Sue Kuhn Again

CHICAGO, June 12 (NYT).—Charles Finley has revealed that he is preparing a new lawsuit against the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn. The owner of the Oakland A's refused to divulge the nature of the suit. He said also that he was appealing the verdict of an earlier suit in which Kuhn was upheld in blocking the sale of three Oakland players. Speaking at the convention of Associated Press sports editors, Finley accused Kuhn of lying on the witness stand "several times" during the trial.

Tanana Wins 10th Victory, 5th Shutout

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 12 (UPI).—Frank Tanana allowed just two doubles, by Buddy Bell in the fifth and Ron Pruitt in the ninth, Friday night to gain his 10th victory—tops in the major leagues—and fifth shutout in pitching the California Angels to a 1-0 triumph over the Cleveland Indians.
Bobby Bonds gave Tanana the only run he needed with his 13th homer leading off the second off Wayne Garland. The 23-year-old Tanana struck out seven and walked two to improve his record to 10-2. After walking Duane Kuiper to lead off the game, Tanana got a double play, then retired the next 13 batters in order.

European Union Bars Title Fights of WBC

VENICE, June 12 (UPI).—The European Boxing Union congress, with delegates from nearly all European countries attending, decided today that all future World Boxing Association championships would be forbidden in member countries. The EBU adheres to the World Boxing Council.
The only exception to the new rule is the WBA light-heavyweight championship fight scheduled in Rome Saturday between Argentine titleholder Victor Galindez and U.S. challenger Richie Kates.
Contracts for that fight have been signed already.

Roselle Aide Named President of the Jets

NEW YORK, June 12 (NYT).—The New York Jets have selected Jim Kensil, the man Pete Roselle calls "my offensive and defensive coordinator," to run the club as its new president, and chief operating officer.
Kensil, 46, is the first football man to direct the operation in the team's 17 years. For the last nine years he had been the National Football League's executive director, second in command only to Roselle, the commissioner.

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